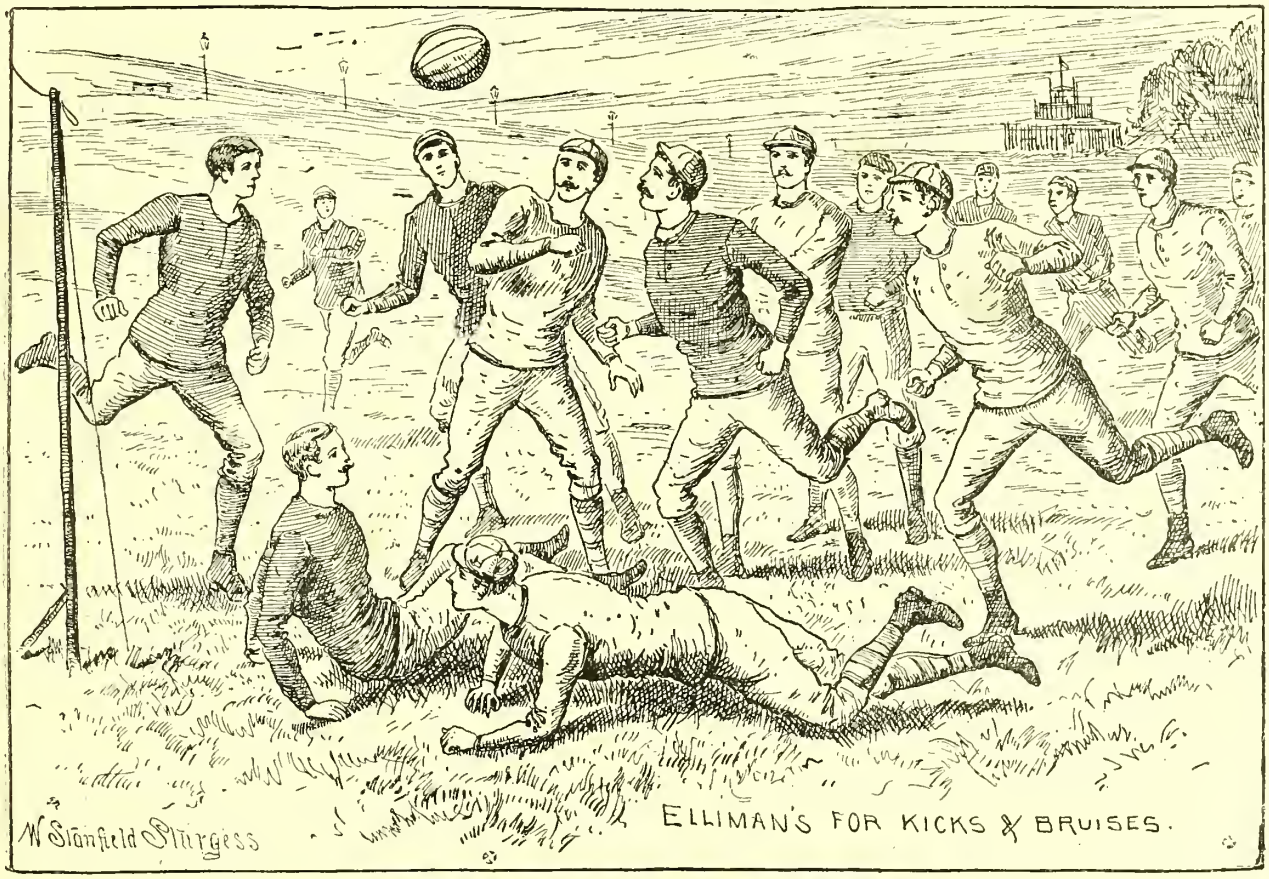
FOR ACHES AND PAINS.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.

"An Excellent Good Thing!" One Shilling and Three Halfpence.

"AND IT I WILL HAVE, OR I WILL HAVE NONE."—*Taming of the Shrew, Act IV., Sc. 3.*



CUTTING

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION

For Human Use under 1/ and 2/4, and

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION

For Horses, Cattle, and Dogs under 1/9, 2/2, and 3/-,

Can only be done by signing an agreement **not to do so** and then **breaking faith**, or by a Wholesaler supplying ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION without first requiring an agreement to be signed, as all Wholesalers are pledged secure agreements from every purchaser not to sell retail under the above prices.

Information respecting prices must be supported by evidence, viz., a receipted bill.

We engage not to disclose the names of those giving evidence upon the subject of

CUTTING

Address—ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

A FEW WORDS TO CHEMISTS.

ALTHOUGH a large number of Chemists in all parts of the world Stock our Coffee Essences, yet, we believe, the number would be trebled if certain facts respecting them were more widely known.

We ourselves select only the Best Coffees: we roast, blend, and extract their entire soluble constituents, including the Caffeine, by our own invented processes, and we devote the whole of our time and our extensive Works to the manufacture of Coffee Essences only.

Our goods go well with all other proprietary articles.

Our Pure Coffee Essence is much used for flavouring purposes; also by Invalids, who, owing to its freedom from irritating grounds, are enabled to safely enjoy this refreshing and stimulating beverage. It is likewise largely used by those who prefer their Coffee unmixed with Chicory. The Coffee and Chicory Essence is in general use throughout the world as a breakfast beverage, and for Balls, Suppers, Picnics, Garden Parties, &c., &c. Our Dandelion Coffee Essence is largely used by those lovers of Coffee with whom the ordinary beverage disagrees, this Essence combining the medicinal virtues of fine English Taraxacum with the refreshing and dietetic properties of Coffee.

There are a number of so-called Coffee Essences put up by makers of or dealers in various other articles, some of whom claim to be the oldest makers some to be the newest makers, and others to be the sole inventors of square-shaped (Coffee Essence) bottles. *All their goods are offered under our List Prices* and on examination and comparison with ours will, no doubt, have two short and expressive adjectives applied to them. Some of these people do not make Coffee Essence.

As previously stated, we are expert Coffee tasters and roasters as well as practical Chemists, and have for twenty years made Coffee Essences our study —continually improving and perfecting them. A square-shaped bottle has been made by various bottle manufacturers for more than half a century. The oldest Coffee Essence manufacturers (now devoting themselves to another article) are an English firm whose advertisement we possess, dated nearly fifty years ago.

TO SUM UP.

You will find it pay you to take up the sale of Coffee Essences, and the only ones that will give you and your customers entire satisfaction are those of

THOS. SYMINGTON & CO.

Beaverbank, EDINBURGH. **61 Leadenhall Street, LONDON.**

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

Fletchers' Concentrated Liquors

NOW READY, and will be sent POST FREE on application, 1892 edition of our

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Neatly bound in Leatherette, Gilt Edges, containing, in addition to full particulars and Price List of our CONCENTRATED LIQUORS, Blank Leaves for Daily Memoranda, Address Register, and Cash Account, forming an elegant and useful Pocket Book and Diary.

SPECIAL.

Liquor Ætheris Nitrosi

ONE volume of which diluted with RECTIFIED SPIRIT to EIGHT volumes forms

SPIRIT. ÆTHER. NIT., B.P.

This preparation should be kept in a well-closed bottle, and not exposed to a strong light. When diluted with Rectified Spirit in the proportion indicated, we guarantee the resulting solution to yield, when tested in the Nitrometer, from 5 to 7 times its volume of Nitric Oxide Gas.

Price 5/- per pound.

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Offices :—21 Mincing Lane, E.C.

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NAPOLEON PRICE & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO PRICE & GOSNELL). LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1770.

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SOAP BOILERS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS TO THE TRADE.

WHY should Chemists and Druggists be contented, often at the merest shade of profit to themselves, to sell the proprietary toilet soaps of colossal advertisers ?

Why not give their Customers the utmost value, obtain legitimate profits, and establish the reputation of goods bearing their own names, and branded, if preferred, with their own *Trade Marks* ?

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They manufacture Glycerine and all Spirit Soaps, plain and scented ; also Medicated and Prescription Soaps. They supply superfatted and milled Soaps to any shape, design, or size, and brand same with their own or vendors' names, as preferred.

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Designs submitted, Trade-marks or Names suggested, of which the Registration will be effected conditionally, free of charge.

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REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF

MAW'S MENTHOL CONES.

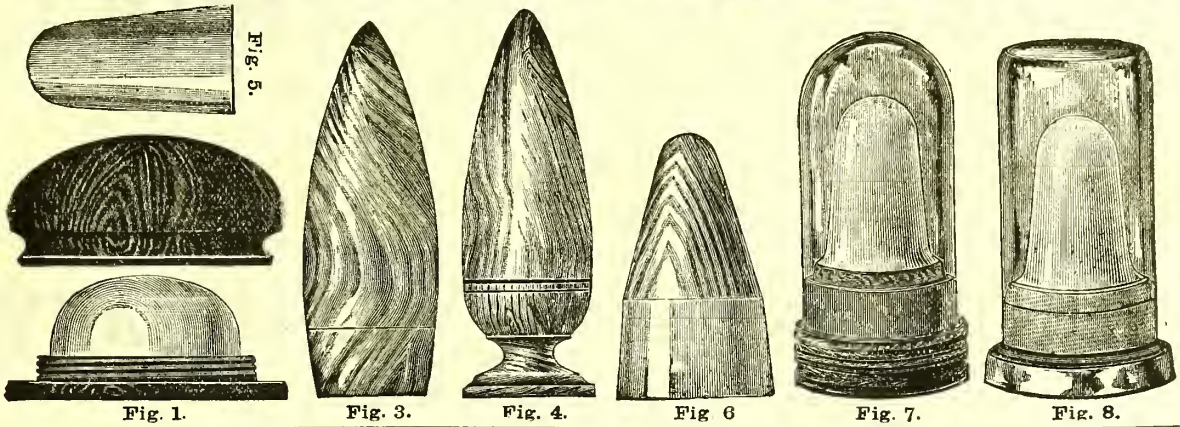
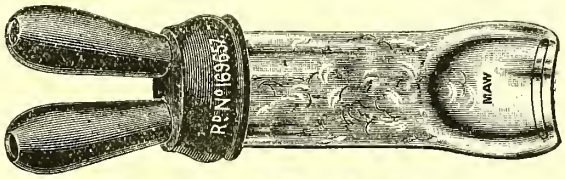


Fig. 1. Fig. 3. Fig. 4. Fig 6 Fig. 7. Fig. 8.

Fig. 1.—In Ebony Cases, flat for the pocket	per doz.	4/-
Fig. 1.—In Boxwood Cases ,, ,, ...	per doz, 2/6, 3/-, and	4/9
Fig. 3 & 4.—In Boxwood Cases	,, 2/-, 3/3, and	4/9
Fig. 3.—In Boxwood Cases, with Reversible Screw	,,	3/6
Fig. 5.—In White Opaque Glass Jars, with Red Celluloid Caps	,, 2/- and	2/9
Fig. 5.—Mounted, in Stoppered Bottles	,,	6/3
Fig. 6.—Mounted on Vegetable Ivory, in Glass Bottles, Screw Metal Caps	,,	3/9
Fig. 7.—On Glass Mounts, Glass Covers	,, 2/10 and	4/-
Fig. 7.—On Earthenware Mounts, Glass Covers...	,, 4/- and	6/6
Fig. 8.—On Glass Mounts, with Glass Covers	,,	4/9



MAW'S MENTHOL INHALER

(CHARGED WITH MENTHOL).

In Cardboard Boxes, 7/6 per dozen.

THE SAME WITH COTTON WOOL ONLY,

SUITABLE FOR PINE OIL, TEREBENE, EUCALYPTUS, &c.

In Cardboard Boxes, 7/- per dozen.

With Actinic Bottle in Leather Cases, 12/6 per dozen.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, LONDON.

PETROLEUM JELLY,

PARAFFINUM MOLLE, B.P.

(PIONEER BRAND) Registered Trade Mark.

Equal to and Cheaper than VASELINE.

FOR MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PURPOSES.

WHITE, YELLOW, VETERINARY,

AND WATERPROOF.

We have the pleasure to inform our Customers and Chemists and Druggists generally that we are still supplying the above in **bulk**, and intend to continue to do so. We are sending out all qualities in the following size Packages :—

1-lb., 5-lb., 7-lb., 14-lb., 28-lb., and 56-lb. Self-Opening Patent Tins; also, 1-cwt. Wood Kegs and 300-lb. Barrels.

We guarantee our Jelly to be perfectly pure, and not a mixture of Wax and Oil.

Our process of manufacture is to evaporate and sweeten the crude material by hot air, and then filter through animal charcoal, **no acids or alkalies** of any description being used during the process.

Extract from "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," October 18, 1890:—

"All the Petroleum Jellies which they send us we find to be good products—thus, the 'White' is a soft, slightly granular body, having a uniform melting-point of 45° C. The 'Pure Yellow' is of good colour and consistency, and is non-granular, its specific gravity at 50° C. being 0·851, and melting-point 40° C. The company also make a jelly for veterinary purposes, which has a higher melting-point—viz., 47° C. It is darker than the pure, and has a faint petroleum odour. Another variety is called 'Waterproof'; it is perfectly black, and should make a good dubbin for boots, harness, and the like."

Pure Castor Oil, Cod Liver Oil, White Mineral Oil, Best Eating Olive Oil, Pale and Crude Carbolic Acid, Carbolic Powders, Sheep Dip, Benzine 50 per cent. and 90 per cent., Crude and Rectified Spirits of Tar, Stockholm Tar, Camphor Ice, Carbon Candles.

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CARBOLIZED PEAT,

THE NEW AND POPULAR DISINFECTING POWDER.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES TO

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(ESTABLISHED 1868.)

PRETTY AND PROFITABLE!

GLYCERINE

1·260 Chemically Pure 4 oz. (fluid) 3/8

Colourless Double Distilled 8 oz. (fluid) 6/4

per dozen.

COD LIVER OIL.

Finest Non-Freezing Norwegian. 8 oz. 5/6

Sweet and Palatable. 16 oz. 9/6

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TASTELESS CASTOR OIL.

Odourless, Finest 4 oz. 3/9

Colourless. Italian, 8 oz. 7/-

per dozen.

EUCALYPTUS SMELLING SALTS.

Refreshing. 1/-

Germ Destroying 1/-

6/6 dozen.

PERFUMES GENUINE FRENCH.

All Usual Odours. 6d. 3/10

With Sprinkler Corks. 1/- 7/6

per dozen.

SWEET LAVENDER WATER.

Good Quality. 6d., 3/6

Pretty Labels. 1/- 6/9

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EXTRACT OF GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBERS.

For Chaps. 6d.

For Sunburn. 6d.

3/6 dozen.

SCENTED GLYCERINE JELLY.

Clear, Bright. 4d. 2/4

Keeps Well. 6d. 3/2

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BRILLIANTINE.

Nicely Perfumed. 6d. 3/9

Neatly Labelled. 1/- 7/4

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All the above Prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for monthly account.

The above are a few of our "**PACKED PROPRIETARIES,**" which we can supply with Buyer's own Name and Address.

COMPREHENSIVE LIST ON APPLICATION.

We pay Special Attention both to the Quality of the Ingredients and the Neatness of the Get-up.

THOMPSON, WALTERS, HOLE & CO., LD., Curtain Road, LONDON.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO

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Absolutely Genuine Paraffinum Molle of the very Purest Form, and we claim that it is superior to Vaseline.

Manufactured by the Proprietors in Five distinct qualities—

WHITE, LEMON, YELLOW, RED, AND GOLDEN.

PACKED IN TINS, 1, 5, 10, 14, 28, 56, and 112 lbs. Also in 3-cwt. Casks.

"OLEUM DEELINÆ"

(REGISTERED).

UNIVERSALLY ADOPTED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR

OPHTHALMIA, SCURVY, RINGWORM, ECZEMA, AND ALL SKIN-DISEASES.

For External and Internal Irritation of every kind.

PACKED IN CASES—

One Doz. 1s. 6d. Bottles; One Doz. 2s. 6d. Bottles.

Pint Bottles, 4*s.* 6*d.* each, for Hospitals and Dispensing Chemists.

TESTIMONIALS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

"Edible Salvo Petrolia"

For Public Speakers, Actors, and Singers.

1*s.* 6*d.* per Tube.

The above are Manufactured Solely by the Proprietors,

THE DEE OIL COMPY.

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Floral Extract, 3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-
Egg Julep, 2/-, 4/-.
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&c.

An elegant Preparation for the Hair and Beard. Price 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

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(BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

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MUCH YOU DO NOT KNOW,

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To any Country in the Postal Union ...	7s. 6d.	4s. 0d.
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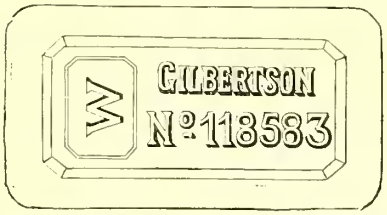
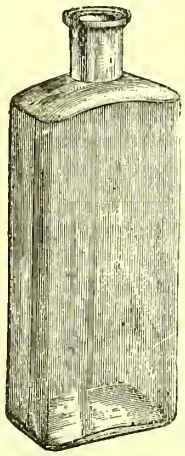
GILBERTSON'S DISPENSING BOTTLE

made specially for us by two Manufacturers—one the well-known makers of the **W** Brand, and their Trade Mark appears on the bottom of each bottle, in conjunction with our name and number; the other a very reliable one, but cheaper, bearing our name and number only, which is a guarantee of reliable quality and finish, as against many substitutes now on the market.





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PRICES PER GROSS OF DISPENSING BOTTLES.

Drawn from Stock in any Quantities.

	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	32	40 oz.	
W	10/0	11/6	11/6	12/9	12/9	20/6	20/6	23/6	30/0	35/0	44/0	53/0	GREEN
W	11/0	12/0	12/6	15/0	15/0	24/0	24/0	27/0	34/6	44/0	60/0	69/6	WHITE

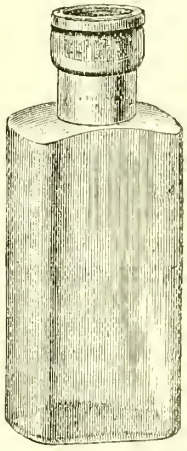
	3	4	6	8	10	12	16	20 oz.	
GILBERTSON'S ...	9/0	9/0	10/6	10/6	14/3	15/9	21/6	26/6	GREEN

IN CRATES (about 6 Gross Assorted).

CRATES AND CARRIAGE FREE. Not less than 1 gross of a size.

	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	32	40 oz.	
W	9/6	10/9	10/9	11/9	11/9	19/0	19/0	21/6	27/0	32/0	41/0	50/0	GREEN
W	10/6	11/6	12/0	14/0	14/0	23/0	23/0	26/0	33/6	41/0	56/9	65/0	WHITE

	3	4	6	8	10	12	16	20 oz.	
GILBERTSON'S ...	8/6	8/6	10/0	10/0	13/3	14/6	20/0	24/0	GREEN



IMPROVED SALINE.

MEDICAL TINT		
4	6	8 oz.
16/9	20/0	20/0

per gross.

N.B.—Above sizes supplied from stock in London, on receipt of orders, either in Medical Tint or White Flint. Also in Crates, direct from either Works, Ten days later, but packed separately.

Casks for EXPORT are charged, but delivered F.O.B.

NAME PLATES EXTRA, AT USUAL RATES.

This Bottle is made with rounded corners without altering its flat surfaces, which not only adds to its appearance, but reduces breakage to a minimum, *ensuring accurate capacity, simplifying labelling*, and producing a perfect appearance when wrapped.

THESE BOTTLES ARE SUPPLIED WITH FLAT, GLOBE, OR CUT GLOBE STOPPERS.

ALSO MADE IN ACTINIC GREEN AND AMBER, SUITABLE FOR SPECIALITIES.

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Sole wholesale depôt for "ELTON'S UNG. EMOLLIENS ANTISEPTICUM."

Manufacturers and Sole Wholesale Agents of "Cave's Splint Cure."

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The next term will commence on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1892.

Students desirous of presenting themselves in April or July, and intending to join the above Course, should send in their names at once. Fees: April Exam, 5l. 5s.: July, 10l. 10s.

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Arrangements have been made whereby any apprentice or assistant may receive a thorough course of instruction for the Preliminary, Minor, or Major Examination, "by post," for any length of time not exceeding three years.

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Full particulars of the course of instruction, rules, &c., will be found in the syllabus of Wills' Universal Postal System, which will be forwarded *free* on application.

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Messrs. WILLS & WOOTTON.

Gentlemen,—It is with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret that I mail you to-day the closing Lectures of the Major Course.

Having taken first the "Minor" and then the "Major" Postal Course, extending in all over some three or more years, I have become accustomed to your regular visits and feel sorry to part, if I may so express it.

It is needless to say I have derived great benefit from your course of study, the Minor Course in particular being well adapted to give one a solid foundation in the facts necessary in every-day pharmacy. Your Major Course, following the lines of the Examinations, is more scientific than pharmaceutic.

In conclusion, let me say that I like your style, that you have faithfully kept to the letter of your engagements. If I can advance your interests at any time I shall esteem it a pleasure.

Yours very truly, W. H. MOWATT.

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Intending Students for April exam. should join at once. For prospectus and further particulars apply to

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Pharmaceutical Chemist, 118 The Moor, Sheffield.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

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THE CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY, LIM.

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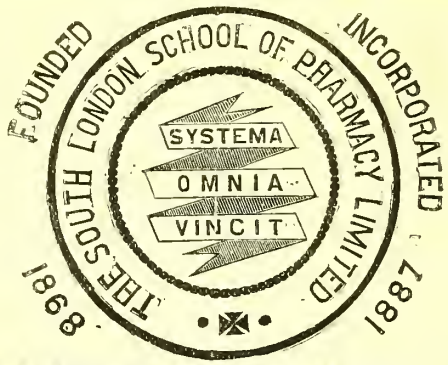
The "Short Course" for the April Examination will commence on Monday, February 22.

The EVENING CLASSES are held on Tuesday and Thursday, 6 till 10 (four hours).

Prospectus, containing full particulars, fees, and scope of work, on application to REGINALD HARRISON, Secretary.



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Assisted by an efficient staff of Demonstrators.

The fees at this School are absolutely inclusive, and there are *no extras of any kind.* The Directors spare no expense in rendering the education thoroughly efficient and in maintaining the very high percentage of success uniformly obtained by the students for the last 20 years. The Dispensing department is most commodious and perfect, and *no extra charge is made for its use.*

The new Laboratory for practical instruction in Manufacturing Pharmacy is now in full work.

The School being usually full, intending students should secure their places beforehand.

For syllabus, &c., apply by letter addressed to the Secretary.

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G. A. CROSS, *Secretary-Superintendent.*

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A PRACTICAL MANUAL OF

VENEREAL & GENERATIVE DISEASES:

Including SPERMATORRHŒA, PROSTATORRHŒA, IMPOTENCE, and STERILITY in Both Sexes.

By M. K. HARGREAVES, M.D.

Assistant Physician to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.

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M. PETERSON & CO.

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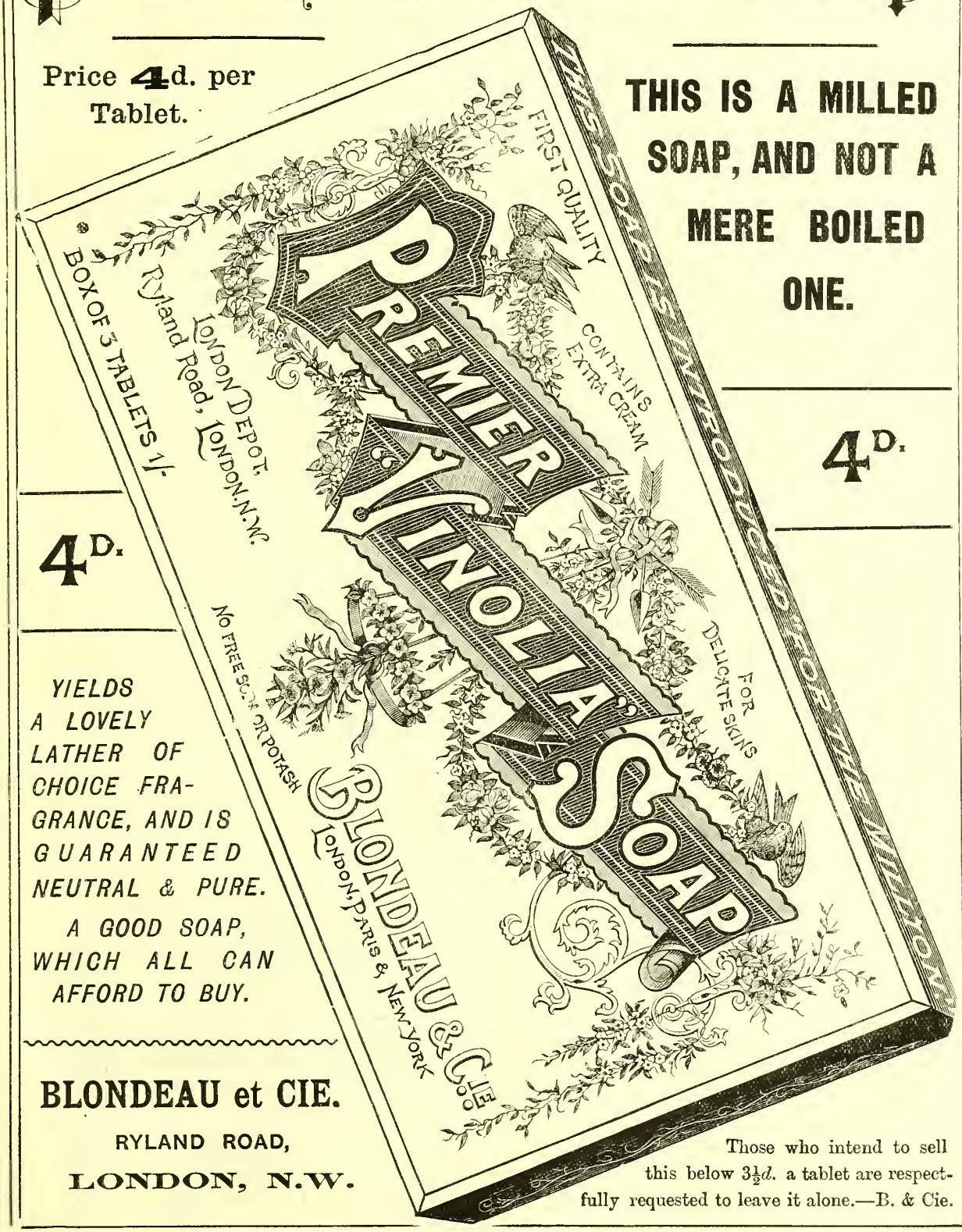
FOR HOME, FOREIGN, & COLONIAL MARKETS.

Premier Vinolia Soap.

Price 4d. per Tablet.



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YIELDS A LOVELY LATHER OF CHOICE FRAGRANCE, AND IS GUARANTEED NEUTRAL & PURE.

A GOOD SOAP, WHICH ALL CAN AFFORD TO BUY.

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Those who intend to sell this below 3½*d.* a tablet are respectfully requested to leave it alone.—B. & Cie.

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This Section of "The Chemist and Druggist" must be closed for press by Wednesday morning's post of each week. Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE.

TERMS.

Advertisements in this department must be paid for in advance. From this rule no deviation can be made. Insertions are charged at the rate of ½d. per word, provided the advertiser attaches his name and address, for each word of which he must also pay at the same rate; or if he pays 1d. per word, his name and address will be registered and a figure attached to his advertisement. All correspondence referring to that figure must be addressed to "The Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.," and the figure must be distinctly endorsed upon the envelope. Letters will then be forwarded to their proper destination. A price is counted as one word, as *e.g.*, £1 10*s.* 6*d.*

DEPOSIT OF MONEY.—In order to ensure safety we offer the following system:—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us, accompanied by a commission of 6*d.* if the amount is £3 or under; and 1*s.* if over that sum. We acknowledge receipt of deposit to both parties, and hold the money until we are satisfied that either the goods are returned to their original owner or the purchase is completed.

Postal orders and cheques sent as deposit must be made payable to Edward Halse, and crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

FOR DISPOSAL.

Proprietary Articles.

Great Sacrifice.—Moonseed Bitters, Pills, Ointment, all sizes, at half retail prices; new stock, perfectly clean; cash with order, Adam, Chemist, Pigott Street, Birmingham.

Literature.

Pharmaceutical Journals posted day of publication, commencing January 1; 10*s.* free. Lea, Folkestone.

A Curiosity.—*The Chemist and Druggist* thirty years ago; vols. iii. and iv., bound; what offers? Brackenbury, Bardney.

Formulæ.

Tom Brooks's Reliable Recipes (14th year), list of 480 post free.—Following are wanted daily:—Gripe syrup, nursery lotion, tic pills, white oils, digestive-syrup, skin pills, corn cure, mist. occasional (Dr. Carter's) for ladies, influenza mixture, glycerine and liquorice balm, limes and glycerine, ringworm specific; recipes 3 for 1*s.* 6*d.*, 12 for 5*s.*, post free. Tom Brooks, Chemist, Hornsey, London, N.

Drugs and Chemicals.

Five cwt. garlic, 4*d.*; 10 cwt. shallots, 3*d.*; less per cwt. R. C. Mason, Bromsgrove.

Twenty lbs. eucalyptus oil, 10*s.* per lb., or part of it. F. C. K., 4 Ferme Park Road, Stroud Green, Finsbury Park.

Vanilla.—40 lbs., new crop, first quality, 6½ to 7½ in., 12*s.* per lb.; 6 to 6½ in., 10*s.* per lb.; good ordinary for manufacturing purposes, 7*s.* per lb.; 1*s.* per lb. less by original tin, about 12 lbs. Burgess, Chemist, Loughton, Essex.

Shop Fittings.

Refitting; surplus; cheap; 8 to 30 oz. wide and narrow shop-bottles, stoppered; gallon black stores; 4-lb. and 3-lb. blue and lavender jars, all labelled, good condition; others suitable dispensary; 3 small cases; bargains. 11 Crescent, Cambridge.

Shop-fittings (second-hand) for sale, great bargains; range of drawers, with glass labels and knobs, glass-fronted and other counters, dispensing-screen, counter-case, desk, sponge and toothbrush cases, 300 shop rounds, carboys, and a lot of other fittings; 50*l.* the lot, or would sell anything separate. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

New.—Two specie-jars, with glass covers, 13 in. high, 2*s.* 6*d.* each; 10 specie-jars, with glass covers, 17 in. high, 3*s.* 6*d.* each; 4 specie-jars, with gilded zinc covers, 15½ in. high, 3*s.* each; 37 1-gall. black uprights, capped and bunged, 1*s.* 5*d.* each; 41 4-oz. patent oil bottles, 1*s.* 1*d.* each; 1 8 gall. carboy, cut stopper, 21*s.*; 1 6-gall. carboy, cut stopper, 18*s.*; 2 6 gall. swan-neck carboys, 5*l.* 6*s.*; several nests of drug-drawers and counter-drawers. W. Hawke & Son, Wild Court, Great Wild Street, London.

Miscellaneous.

Pestles and mortars, slightly soiled, very low prices; also few tins "tasteless" castor-oil, perfect condition. 221/23.

Sale or Exchange.—Three pairs cotton elastic stockings, 3*s.* pair; two ladies abdominal belts. M., 7 Brandon Terrace, Cheltenham.

Six Maw's respirators, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6; dwarf, 3; micro-ethereon; list price, 2*l.* 11*d.*, 10*s.* 6*d.* the lot, post free. Lakeman, Melksham.

27 best I. R. ribbed air-cushions, 17 in. circular, and 18 × 13 in., new, perfect, 5*s.* each, post free. Proctor, Chemist, The Grove, Hammersmith.

Pill-machines.—Pill-coater, 4 and 5 gr., good condition; pill-coater, copper cylinder, cash box, 7*l.* 10*s.* lot. Watts, 7 Wentworth Road, Manor Park, Essex, E.

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All saleable patent medicines. W. Greenshields, Petersfield, Hants.

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Mahogany drawers, 17 ft.; bent glass counter-case 11 ft.; dispensing screen, 6 ft. Send full particulars, Brigham, Chemist, Pocklington.

Kelly's "Chemists and Druggists' Directory for 1889" State lowest price to 226/74, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Squire's "Companion," extra "Pharmacopœia," Attfield's "Chemistry," last edition. 223/5, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

First-class shop-fittings, show cases, as Maw, fig. A 83, A 18 (old catalogue), 11, 12, 14 (new catalogue); counters, desk, and case, wall-fixtures, shop-rounds (recess label preferred), jars, gas-fittings, window-enclosure, mirrors, reflectors—in fact, all fittings necessary to fit up a first-class shop. Sizes, fullest particulars, and lowest cash prices, to Ogleshy, Chemist, Barnsley.

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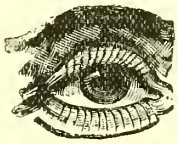

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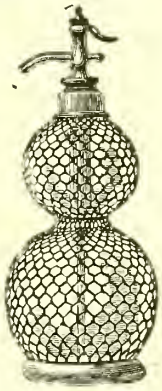

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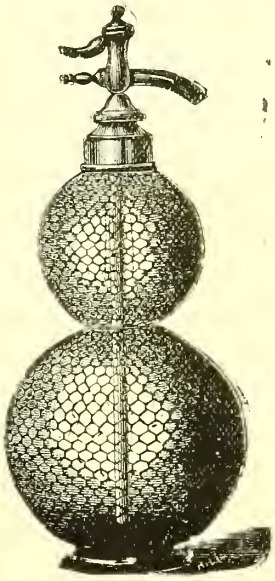

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1	2	3	4	5	8 pint.
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CRISP, NUTRITIOUS,

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In Tins, holding about 3½ lbs. and 7¼ lbs. each, or Loose at 9d. lb.

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They are recommended, as presenting all the elements necessary to the formation of Bone and Muscle, ensuring a full development and imparting a vigorous and healthy tone to the system.

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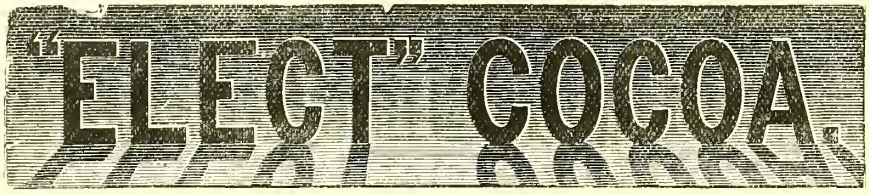

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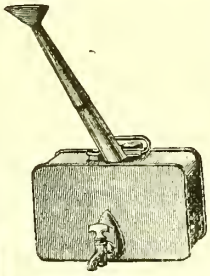

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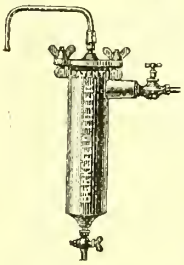

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MALT AND STERILIZED MILK PRODUCTS

LANCET.—"We have nothing but praise to bestow."

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(FRESH or DRIED).

We have now received our first arrivals of Seville Oranges and Messina Lemons, and are prepared to supply the *specially* machine-cut Peels which have given such general satisfaction to the trade since their introduction. The **Fresh Peels** are cut *free from pith*, in small shreds (about $1'' \times \frac{1}{16}''$), a condition acknowledged to be the most favourable for the manufacture of Official Tinctures and Infusions and of Soluble Essences.

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Samples will be sent free on application.

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NON-INTOXICATING BEER

Made from MASON'S Original

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(REGISTERED.)

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HERB OR BOTANIC BEER

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BEWARE of mean and fraudulent imitations.

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MASON'S is a Special Compound entirely from Herbs.

NO OTHER EXTRACT MAKES BEER LIKE IT.

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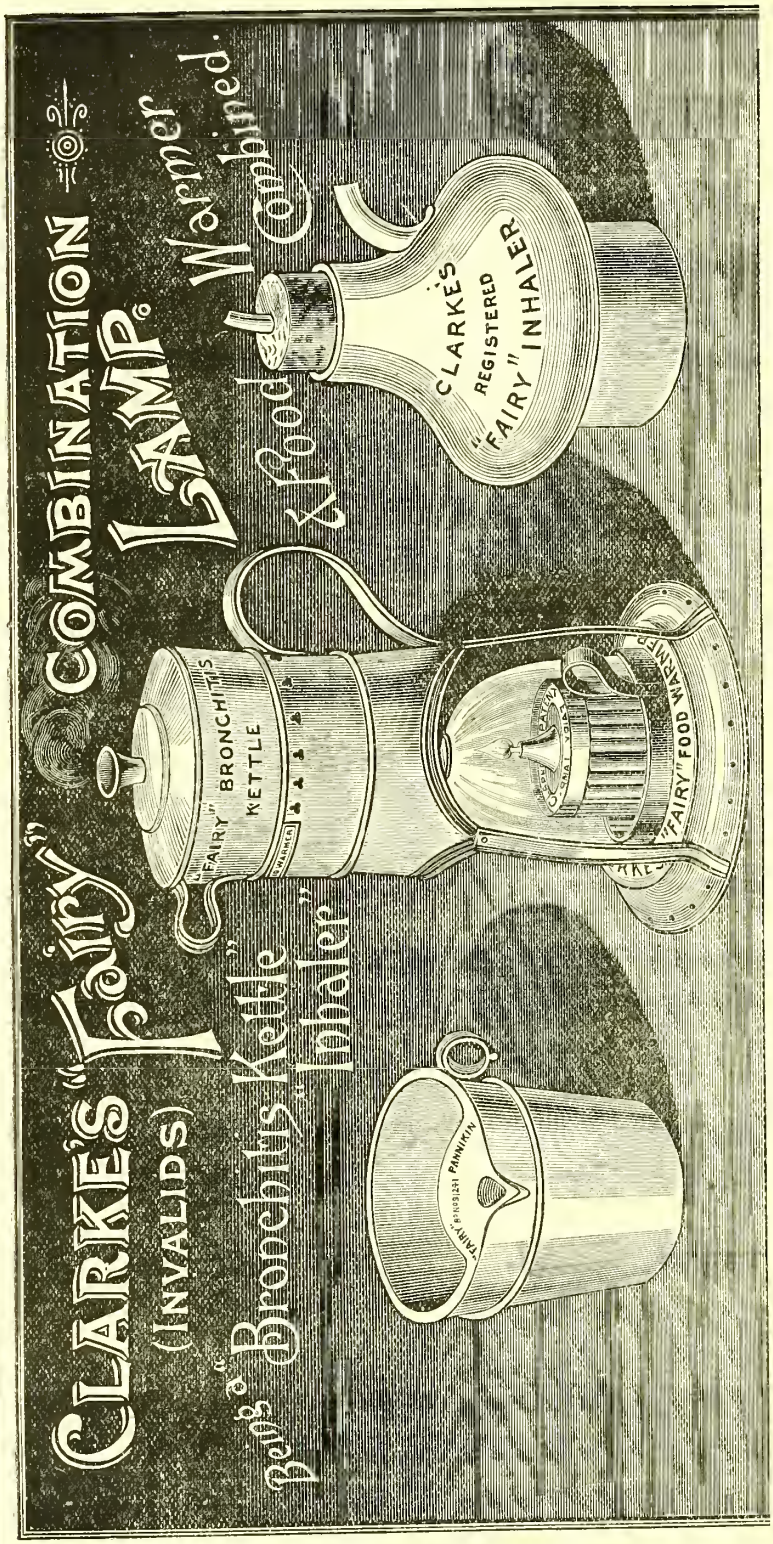

THE strong objection to the ordinary Bronchitis Kettle is that a fire in the Bedroom is imperative, and the amount of steam emitted is greatly in excess of what is required. The **"Fairy" Combination Invalid's Lamp** will diffuse the proper and an equal amount of steam throughout the night, by using the Double-Wick "Fairy" Lights (burning for 10 hours without any attention).

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"I have been ordering the use of your **'Fairy' Combination Lamp** and **Inhaler** to my patients as the best preventative against Influenza, and suggest that it should be used as follows:—A small quantity (say a teaspoonful) of *specially prepared* Bacillus Destroyer should be put into your Inhaler, with half a pint of boiling water placed in your Bronchitis Lamp, which should be kept *constantly burning*, adding more Bacillus Destroyer and water as it boils away. Occasionally one should breathe in some of the steam and Bacillus Destroyer, getting it well into the lungs and nose. This will *prevent* the *Bacillus of Influenza* getting a *hold on anyone*."

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WORCESTER, READING, HARVIE, YORKSHIRE, AND "BOROUGH" KETCHUP,

SILVER MEDAL.

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1d. Sample Bottles, dozen parcels	5/3	6/3
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	Per gross.	Extra Quality.
¼ Bottles, flat or round, reputed ½ pints	16/-	26/-
½ " " " pints	26/-	38/-
1 Pint Imperial, round stoppered bottles	52/-	62/-
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ROYAL CAFE SAUCE, a Rich Fruity & Exquisite Flavour.

Square Glass Stoppered Bottles, containing nearly ½ pint Imperial, 42/ per gross. Sample Bottles at 7/- per Gross.

Cash Price—20s. for 12½ Gallons.

CASKS FREE.

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January, 1883.

Mr. PETER TYRER,

Sir,—I have been using the "Borough" Ketchup, and am very pleased with it. Its flavour is excellent, both for all kinds of Savoury dishes and Soups; and I most certainly should advise every cook and housekeeper to use it, FOR I HAVE NEVER YET MET ITS EQUAL.

[2] MARIAN SMITHARD,

Lecturess on Cookery.

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1892.

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SUPERFATTED MENTHOL EUCALYPTOL SOAP.
Urticaria, Prurigo, also in the Massage Treatment of Migraine, as well as a disinfecting soap for medical men, patients and their attendants (in infectious cases).

SUPERFATTED SALICYLIC SOAP.

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For the same cases as in the three first-mentioned soaps.

SUPERFATTED SUBLIMATE SOAP, ½ AND 1 %.
As Disinfecting Soap.

SUPERFATTED BENZOIC SOAP.
A Sanitary Toilet Soap for Intertrigo, Scurf, &c.

SUPERFATTED PINE-NEEDLE EXTRACT SOAP.
In Massage Treatment of Rheumatic Affections and Parasitic Skin Diseases, also as a Disinfecting Soap for medical men, patients and attendants.

SUPERFATTED THIOL SOAP, 5 % AND 10 %.
In Parasitic Eczema, Mycosis, Acne Vulgaris, Acne Rosacea.

(c. f. "Dermatologische Studien," Second Series, Vol. I. for 1889, and also "Volkmann'sche Sammlung Klinischer Vorträge," New Series, Vol. IV. 1890.)

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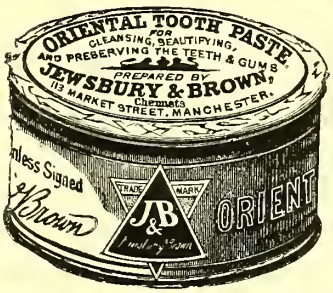

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Shipkoff's Brand received the only award for Otto of Rose at the Paris Exhibition

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WOODS & SON, Pharmacists, PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND.

ANOTHER GRAND SUCCESS!

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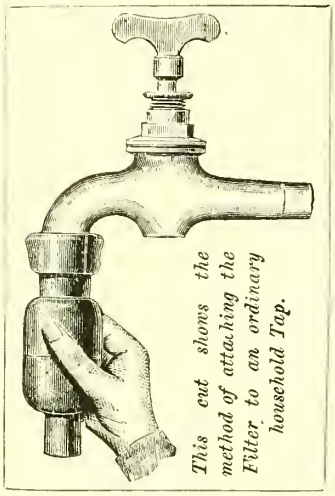

Acknowledged by all who have seen it the Paragon of PERFECTION and CHEAPNESS.

"Its simplicity and efficiency are such that I have much pleasure in testifying to its good qualities."—Dr. BOSTOCK HILL, M.D., F.I.C.

"It thoroughly separates suspended matters, and renders the drinking-water clear and bright."—FRANK H. ALCOCK, F.I.C., F.C.S.

"Our trial of the Filter satisfies us that it is an article which Chemists may with confidence recommend, and its wonderful cheapness brings it within the reach of the million."—*The Chemist and Druggist*, January 2, 1892.

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Manufacture the following Specialities—

"STIPENDUM" CORK STOPPERS, in all sizes.
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"STIPENDUM" GREASE-PROOF COVERED POTS

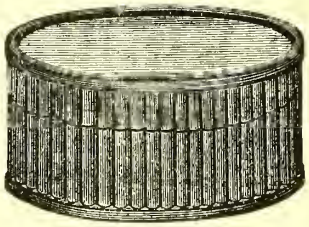
IN TERRA COTTA, CHOCOLATE, AND BLACK.

The **Grease-Proof Covered Pots** have perfectly fitting lids, are practically unbreakable, and the only article really answering the purpose intended.

The following Analytical Report should be noted by the trade:—

London, *January* 5, 1891.

"We have examined the two covered pots marked November 21, 1890, one containing strong nitrate of mercury ointment, and the other iodine ointment, the object being to discover—(1) Whether the ingredients of which the pots are composed have in any way affected the ointments; (2) Whether the pots have been deteriorated by the action of the ointments.



We hereby certify that no trace of any of the ingredients of the pot can be discovered in either of the ointments, and further that the pots themselves were found not to have been acted on at all; and we further consider 'Stipendum' admirably adapted for such pharmaceutical preparations.

Signed, C. T. KINGZETT, F.I.C., F.C.S.
(Ex Vice-President Society of Public Analysist)
R. H. HARLAND, F.I.C. F.C.S.
(Public Analyst)."

To be had of all Druggists' Sundriesmen. *Wholesale only of the Company.*

INFLUENZA.

The weak and debilitated state in which the system is left after an attack of this serious epidemic calls for renovating medicines to strengthen and restore the natural health of the patient. No medicines are more capable of attaining this object than the "Palatinoids" and "Bi-palatinoids" of Easton's Pill (Ferrous Phosphate c. Nucis Vom. et Quinine), Chemical Food (Ferri Phosph. Co.), and Ferrous Carbonate. An improved method of administering Quinine or Salol to ward off the premonitory symptoms is found in the "Palatinoid," where the remedy is administered free from excipient and taste. It is freed from the "Palatinoid" covering in a pure powdered state, and cannot possibly pass through the alimentary canal unaltered. Cream of Malt (Oppenheimer), and Cream of Malt, Oil, and Hypophosphites (Oppenheimer) form valuable rescuscitating agents after Influenza. These are essentially dispensing articles, and afford a good margin of profit. We shall be glad to communicate with any enterprising Chemists who may desire to take up the agency for these goods.

PALATINOID' & 'BI-PALATINOID' **"PALATINOID"** **"BI-PALATINOID"** (FERROUS CARBONATE) **"BI-PALATINOID"** (FERROUS PHOSPHATE)

Before immersion in water.

After three minutes' immersion in water at normal temperature of stomach.

OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO., LTD., 14 WORSHIP STREET, E.C.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

MORPHIA and its SALTS, CODEIA and its SALTS,

AND ALL PRODUCTS FROM OPIUM.

PURE CHLOROFORM

ANSWERING ALL THE TESTS OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

Antiseptic Dressings and Appliances used in the Listerian System of Surgery

MAY BE HAD FROM ALL THE WHOLESALE HOUSES, AND AT [2]

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SALICYLATES

PHYSIOLOGICALLY PURE] MANUFACTURED UNDER KOLBE'S PROCESS BY [PHYSIOLOGICALLY PURE

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31

THE PUBLIC

AND THE

INFLUENZA.

THE PRESENT EPIDEMIC, AS EVERY CHEMIST FINDS, IS CREATING AN UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND FOR PREVENTITIVES. SOME TAKE THE FORM OF CHARMS, SOME INHALERS, AND OTHERS INTERNAL MEDICINES BUT WHETHER THEY BE CHARMS, INHALERS, OR MEDICINES, SO LONG AS THEY HAVE ANY CLAIM TO BE CLASSED AS PREVENTITIVES, THEY ARE LITERALLY SNATCHED UP BY THE EAGER PUBLIC.

OF ALL THE PREVENTITIVES, OIL OF EUCALYPTUS, EITHER DISGUISED UNDER FANCY NAMES OR IN ITS PURE AND SIMPLE FORM, ENJOYS THE MOST PROFESSIONAL AND LAY SUPPORT, AND, UP TO THE PRESENT, IT CERTAINLY SEEMS TO HAVE VINDICATED THE CLAIMS PUT FORWARD IN ITS BEHALF.

WE HAVE MUCH DEMAND FOR OIL OF EUCALYPTUS GOODS, EITHER AS LOZENGES, PASTILLES, OR JUJUBES, BUT FOR PORTABILITY, SO AS TO ENABLE THE PUBLIC TO CARRY IT ABOUT IN A COMPACT SPACE, WE HAVE PREPARED, AND ARE NOW SELLING IN GREAT QUANTITY,

EUCALYPTUS PELLETS,

ABOUT FOUR GRAINS IN WEIGHT, AND CONTAINING ABOUT ONE MINIM OF THE FINEST OIL OF EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS. A FEW PELLETS PLACED IN THE BOTTOM OF THE POCKET YIELD THEIR BENEFICIAL PROPERTIES TO THE HANDKERCHIEF, WHICH THUS ACTS AS AN INHALER FROM TIME TO TIME.

THIS IS A VERY OPPORTUNE TIME TO CONFER A BENEFIT UPON THE PUBLIC, AND AT THE SAME TIME TO MUCH ENHANCE THE PROSPECTS OF A PROFITABLE YEAR'S TRADING.

OUR SALESMEN CARRY SAMPLES, BUT THERE ARE OF COURSE MANY WE DO NOT REACH IN THIS MANNER, WHO ARE NOW ADVISED OF THIS COMPACT AND PORTABLE WAY OF DISPENSING THE POPULAR PREVENTITIVE.

Sold in 1-lb. White Glass Bottles, at 2s. 6d. per lb., or by post on receipt of Business Card to any Qualified Chemist, 3s.

Blyton, Astley & Co.

EAGLE LABORATORIES, MANCHESTER.

FRIENDLY TALKS WITH THE TRADE.

We have nothing new to offer this week, but a review of some facts already well known to Chemists about compressed drugs may be of interest.

"**They all know**" that the present demand for drugs in the compressed form is chiefly due to the large amount of time and money expended by us in their introduction, and also to the excellent quality of our goods.

"**They all know**" that we first introduced quickly soluble and disintegrating "Tabloids" of Quinine, Charcoal, Compound Cathartics, Bismuth, Calomel, &c., &c., and that on June 9, 1888, the *British Medical Journal* stated as follows :—"Those 'Tabloids,' destined for internal administration are less dense, and quickly disintegrate, as Bismuth-Subnitrate, Manganese-Dioxide, Charcoal, &c." As for the "Tabloids" intended for local effect upon the throat, which are purposely compressed hard and dissolve slowly in the mouth, the *Lancet* says, July 23, 1881 :—"The 'Tabloids' of compressed drugs are a great improvement upon unpalatable lozenges, which have so long done duty in the Pharmacopœia."

"**They all know**" that Mr. H. M. Stanley, in his work "The Founding of the Congo Free State," 1886, says :—"If marching, drop a compressed 'Tabloid' of acidulous powder, as prepared by Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., in your cup of water." These acidulous "Tabloids" referred to are composed of a vegetable acid and a bicarbonate of an alkali, so combined as to yield a neutral solution after effervescence.

"**They all know**" that the *British Medical Journal*, on January 25, 1890, states :—"We have specially examined the Saccharin 'Tabloids' sent, and find that they are exactly what they are represented to be." The "Tabloids" of Antipyrin and Salicin were very convenient for the administration of these remedies, and those of Borax as an application for throat affections, and the Thirst "Tabloids" have a very pleasant acidulous taste, dissolving slowly in the mouth WITH CONTINUOUS EFFERVESCENCE.

"**They all know**" that the Saccharin "Tabloids," as first manufactured by Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., were so prepared as to dissolve readily with effervescence, in consequence of the addition of Bicarbonate of Soda to the acid Saccharin.

Many Chemists *assure us that their experience in dispensing our "Tabloids" convinces them that they are perfectly uniform and reliable, giving satisfaction alike to the physician and the patient, at the same time yielding a good margin of profit.*

Trial Samples, Formulæ, and Price Lists on application. Our goods are supplied by all the Wholesale Trade.

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.

ABSOLUTE PERFECTION.

"TABLOIDS" of Compressed Drugs, when of an unpalatable nature, are now supplied, beautifully coated with A SOLUBLE COVERING of pure white sugar, and *should be dispensed when specially ordered by the physician.*

The following is the list of those at present supplied at the same prices as the plain "Tabloids":—

Anticonstipation
Calcium Sulphide, 1-10 gr.
Cascara Sagrada
Cascara Comp.
Cathartic Comp.
Hydrastia Comp.
Laxative Vegetable
Quinine Bisulphate (Soluble), 1, 2, 3, and 5 grs.
Rhæi Comp. Pil.

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TRADE MARK.

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Analytical and Manufacturing Chemists.

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

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CONCENTRATED LIQUORS FOR SYRUPS.

CONCENTRATED WATERS, 1 TO 40.

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT SALTS

Pill Consistence, and in Powder. **EXTRACTS.** Liquid, B.P., B.P.C., U.S.P.

AND OF

Every Class of Pharmaceutical Galenicals.

INFANTS' FOOD MALTED In Bulk, or in Tins with plain labels.

Quotations for Recipes on application. **ROLLED PILLS.** Uncoated, Pearl, or Gelatine Coated.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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Summary.

THE meeting of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, held on Wednesday, was somewhat lively.

LEGAL reports include an Inland Revenue prosecution for the sale of Indian Brandie, an alleged fraud in regard to essential oils, a seidlitz-powder prosecution, and other cases.

WE give a full report of the meeting at the London Chamber of Commerce in reference to the perfumery drawback. The fiscal authorities have made important concessions.

THE Irish Pharmaceutical Council met on Wednesday. The principal business was the reception of the report of Dr. George F. Duffy, the Government visitor, on the examinations during the past year.

WE print the names of the successful candidates at the recent preliminary (now called merely "first") examination. Also of those who passed the new Minor and Major exams. at Edinburgh last month.

THE statistical report by the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society shows that the number of chemists and druggists largely increased during 1891, but we show in an editorial note that there are fewer in proportion to the population than there were in 1881.

THE Pharmaceutical Society was strengthened by 270 last year. At the Council meeting on Wednesday it was definitely resolved to consider the desirability of augmenting the stipends to benevolent fund annuitants. The Council discussed a proposal by Mr. Schacht to give pharmaceutical chemists who distinguish themselves in research a title of honour, probably "Discoverer in Pharmacy." There was much objection to the proposal, but it was remitted to a committee. It was announced that no pharmaceutical legislation would be attempted this session. The President called attention to the sale of poisons for export, and announced that Mr. W. K. Hopkin had given a donation of 100 guineas to the benevolent fund, and that Mr. J. T. Humphrey, of Sheffield, had been appointed sub-editor. Mr. E. N. Butt was elected an auditor. A ballot was taken to determine which members of the Council should retire in May.

Next Week.

Notices for this section must be received by the Editor not later than Wednesday. Secretaries are recommended to adopt the following style of announcement, including the hour and place of meeting.

WEDNESDAY, February 10.—*Pharmaceutical Society*, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 8.30. Professor Armstrong's third lecture on "Fermentation."

WEDNESDAY, February 10.—*Brighton Junior Association of Pharmacy*, at 8·45 P.M. Papers by Messrs. S. Smith and Jefferson.

THURSDAY, February 11.—*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, 103 Great Russell Street, W.C., at 9 P.M. Mr. A. W. Stoke on "Milk."

THURSDAY, February 11.—*Dundee Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association*, at 9.15 P.M. Short papers.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Friday, Feb. 12 (9 P.M.), G. J. Symons, Esq., F.R.S., Sec.R.Met.S., on "Rain, Snow, and Hail"; Tuesday, Feb. 9 (3 P.M.), Professor Victor Horsley, F.R.S., on "The Brain"; Thursday, Feb. 11 (3 P.M.), Professor E. Ray Lankester, M.A., F.R.S., on "Some Recent Biological Discoveries"; Saturday, Feb. 13 (3 P.M.), the Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, M.A., F.R.S., on "Matter: at Rest and in Motion."

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Ashworth & Halsall, Horwich, mineral-water manufacturers.

Eaton & Hordern, Manchester, drysalters.

Foulds & Taylor, Derby, surgeons.

Ryland, H. P., & Gardner, W. A., under the style of Proctor & Ryland, Chester and Birmingham, manufacturing and agricultural chemists.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Durrance, Frederick Joshua, Wansford, late of Peterborough, dentist.

The Saydis Challenge Remedies Company, Liverpool, patent-medicine vendors.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Durrance, Frederick Joshua, Wansford, late of Peterborough, dentist.

Huntley, Robert Elliot, Wallsend, surgeon.

A COMPENSATION CASE.—A claim for compensation by Mr. Joseph Wheeler, chemist, 4 High Street, Walthamstow, against the Tottenham and Forest Gate Railway, has been heard by Mr. C. C. Lewis, Coroner for South Essex, and a special jury at two sittings, the conclusion being reached on Saturday. Mr. Wheeler claimed 1,760*l.* for his shop and premises (freehold); 660*l.* for Lawn Villa; 350*l.* for fixtures and removal; and 1,950*l.* for three years' trade profit. The claimant said he had carried on business at 4 High Street since 1888, and had resided at Walthamstow since 1869. He had kept no books, as his was a ready-money trade, but he had sent to the bank 1,264*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* since June, 1887, averaging 421*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* a year. This represented his trade-profits after paying household expenses. Ultimately an agreement was come to for the company to take the property for 2,000*l.*, and to grant a lease for the shop at 45*l.* a year.

English News.

The Fire at Torquay.

At the fire at Holloway's Drug Stores, Torquay, which we reported last week, stock to the value of about 1,000*l.* was destroyed. Some 200*l.* worth of sponges were burned. The stock was insured in the Commercial Union Office, and the building in the Royal. The fire was caused by a candle being left burning in the wine-store by one of Mr. Holloway's errand-boys, who states that on leaving it on Saturday night about 9 P.M. he fell down a flight of stairs with a basket of lime-juice, and in the excitement of the moment forgot about the candle, which, it is supposed, burned down and set fire to the wood on which it was standing.

Poisons Left About.

A child, one year and eleven months old, at Tong, near Bradford, drank carbolic acid from a bottle in the kitchen, and died.—A child, 5 years old, at Canning Town, found a cake of rat poison under the fender, and ate it, probably thinking it was a sweetmeat. Died from arsenic poisoning.

The Charge Against a Bath Chemist's Assistant.

William John Trevaskis, chemist's assistant at Bath, was committed for trial by the Bath magistrates on January 26 on the charge of assaulting Ada Bush. The first hearing of the case was mentioned last week. It was alleged that the prisoner had induced the girl (whose age is stated as 16) to go into a room behind the shop on a Sunday night, and that he had kept her there all night, and had assaulted her, and had administered a drug to her with intent to stupefy her. In cross-examination it was elicited that the girl had previously gone to Bristol with another girl who "knew her way about," and had stayed all night at a coffee-tavern. She had been a barmaid. For the defence, the accused said he gave the girl nothing but lemonade. He only could give evidence as to the administration of the drug. A neighbour said he heard no screams. Mr. Vigis, prisoner's employer, said the accused had been in his employment since September 29. He was a qualified assistant, and, as far as witness could judge, was as true and accurate to his duties as the sundial was to the sun. He could trust the prisoner with his open cash, and always had done so. The bench allowed bail in the prisoner's surety of 100*l.*, and two sureties of 50*l.* each.

Society of Public Analysts.

At the recent annual meeting of this Society, Mr. Otto Hehner, in his presidential address, stated that the Society numbers 203 members, of whom 9 are "honorary," and 23 "associates." Amongst the losses by death was that of one of its most esteemed members—Mr. Charles Heisch—who was one of the few surviving founders of the Chemical Society, and one of the fathers of the Society of Public Analysts. Mr. Heisch was for six years secretary, and for two years president of the Society. In his old age he was as clear-minded and energetic as the youngest, and ever kept abreast of progress in chemical science. Speaking of financial matters, Mr. Hehner said the balance-sheet showed an apparent reduction in the funds, for while last year the Society possessed about 323*l.*, they have now only about 232*l.*, the difference being accounted for by the fact that from July 1, 1891, the Society acquired the property of the *Analyst* journal for the sum of 126*l.* Allowing for this as an asset, the balance is the better by 35*l.*, to which must be added the sum of about 20*l.*, the credit on the *Analyst* account, so that, compared with last year, the Society is the richer by about 55*l.* Twenty-five papers had been read before the Society during the year, and altogether it was in a good condition. The remainder of Mr. Hehner's address was devoted to comments upon the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. After the address several persons were elected members, and office-bearers were elected—Mr. Hehner again taking the president's chair, and Messrs. R. H. Davies and Bernard Dyer continuing the secretarial duties.

Fraudulent Sale of Essential Oils.

At the Mansion House Police Court on Tuesday, February 2, Wm. Hodges, Frederick Hillier, and Wm. Simpkins were charged, before Sir Polydore De Keyser, with having obtained at different times various sums of money from Mr. Job Allen, of Parchmore Road, Thornton Heath, by means of false pretences and fraud.

Mr. St. John Wontner, who prosecuted, said that in consequence of an advertisement in the *Daily Telegraph* of July last, Mr. Allen came into communication with Hodges and Hillier, who were carrying on business at Dalston as manufacturing confectioners. After negotiations, it was agreed that Mr. Allen should put 400*l.* into the business, for which he was to receive a one-third share of the profits, 350*l.* of the amount being required to pay out another partner—a Mr. Pierce—and the remaining 50*l.* to go to the capital account. A few days after the completion of the agreement, the factory at Dalston was burnt and the machinery destroyed. There was, however, in front of the premises a cottage, and it was agreed to carry on the business there, and Mr. Allen advanced a further 60*l.* for this purpose until the claim for insurance should be satisfied. Further difficulties arising, on representations of the prisoners Hillier and Hodges that they could buy some goods very cheaply from Simpkins, other sums, amounting together to 200*l.*, were advanced by Mr. Allen's brother, who had been conferred with. These latter sums, so the prisoners represented, were for the purpose of buying some very special lavender and peppermint oil. The goods specified were 60 lbs. of oil of lavender at 38*s.* per lb., a parcel of oil of peppermint at 29*s.* per lb., and two parcels of colours valued at 4*l.* 10*s.* It was arranged that the goods should be bought in the names of the three defendants, and deposited at Brewer's Quay, where they could withdraw them as they were wanted for use. Subsequently the prisoners, after numerous applications, refused to go on with the work of the factory, and the suspicions of Messrs. Allen being aroused, they had the goods analysed. From the analysis it appeared that the oil of lavender was only valued at 4*s.* or 4*s.* 3*d.* per lb. instead of 38*s.* as stated by the prisoners, and the peppermint oil at 3*s.* or 3*s.* 3*d.* instead of 29*s.* per lb., while the parcel of colours valued an 4*l.* 10*s.* was only found to be worth about 7*s.* From inquiries, it was shown that the prisoners had purchased the oil of lavender from Messrs. Bush & Co., of Artillery Lane, E.C., for 12*l.* 15*s.*, and the peppermint from the same firm for 15*l.*, selling the two parcels to Mr. Allen for 113*l.* and 84*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* respectively.

Mr. Job Allen having been called and examined in corroboration by Mr. Wontner, the case was adjourned. Bail was allowed in two sureties of 100*l.* for each of the prisoners, but this was not forthcoming when the Court adjourned.

Committal of a Chemist.

In the Westminster County Court on Tuesday an application was made to his Honour Judge Bayley for the committal to Holloway of Mr. Stevenson, a chemist, of Basinghall Street, E.C. The debtor was said to be five months in arrears, and had a good business. He paid on account of committal order about a month ago. His Honour made an order of committal, suspending its operation for a month.

The Chemical-workers of St. Helens.

Sir John Gorst, M.P., was in St. Helens last week, and received a deputation of chemical and copper workers. The conditions under which the men labour and the excessively long hours—in some cases amounting to an average of 84 per week—were laid fully before him. His aid in the effort to remedy their grievances was sought, and Sir John Gorst promised to use his influence in having the circumstances of the chemical and copper workers brought more directly under the notice of the Royal Commission on Labour. The deputation gave three hearty cheers for the honourable gentleman.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

At the annual meeting of this Association, held on Thursday, January 28, Mr. J. S. Ward, the new president, occupied the chair and delivered an address on "Recent Pharmaceutical Testing," which we printed last week. Mr. A. S. Buck, hon. secretary, read the annual report of the Council, from which it appeared that the Society consists of 102 members. Mr. R. Parkinson, hon. treasurer, presented the financial statement for the past year, which showed a balance in hand

of 16*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* The report and statement of accounts were unanimously passed, and a vote of thanks was tendered to the donors to the Society's library and museum, as well as to the readers of papers during the year. The members of the Council were also thanked for their services. Messrs. A. C. Abraham, R. Parkinson, J. Overton, H. O. Dutton, A. R. Barrett, J. J. Smith, and J. Smith were elected members of the Council. It was resolved on the motion of Mr. T. F. Abraham, that three (instead of five) members should constitute a quorum of the Council.

Professor Holloway's Fortune.

There was a warm discussion in the City Council last week in reference to the petition which had been presented by Thomas Hutchings relative to the will of the late Thomas Holloway. Mr. Hutchings, it is understood, alleges that the late professor intended to devote a million or so to London charities, and he wants the Council to try to recover this. The Council had resolved to refer the petition to the Law (City) Courts committee, but at a meeting of the Council on January 28, Mr. Malthouse objected to this course on the ground that that committee is almost entirely composed of lawyers. Sir Joseph Savory treated the matter very cavalierly, and Mr. Treloar said that if they took the advice of the ex-Lord Mayor they would refer the matter to a special committee consisting of Sir Joseph only. Ultimately the dispute was appeased by placing Mr. Malthouse on the committee in question.

The Wrong Bottle.

Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest at Paddington, on Saturday, respecting the death of Sarah Rolfe, 39, cook to Mr. Fuller Maitland. Deceased got a bottle of medicine for a cold on January 12, and placed it in the housemaid's room, intending to take the medicine when she went to bed. Some two hours later, when going to bed, and seeing a bottle on the sideboard, thinking the housemaid had put it out for her, she took it up and drank off the contents. This bottle contained ammonia, and drinking it caused her death.

William Dodsworth, a shoemaker, 64 years of age, of Horton, Bradford, had broken his wrist, and was much depressed at being unable to work. He had some liniment from the Infirmary, and this he drank apparently with suicidal intention. In the result he died. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while labouring under temporary insanity." A juryman suggested that in all cases where a poisonous medicine was given out the bottle should bear a label stating to what use it was intended to be applied.

An inquest was held at Salford last Friday concerning the death of Thomas Windle, 24 years of age, who lived with a married sister, and was a cattle drover. He was under medical treatment, and standing side by side in his room were a bottle containing medicine to take and turpentine to rub on his chest. His sister was intending to give him a dose of the former, but gave the turpentine instead. Everything possible was done for him, but he died two days later.

Ann Maria Howell (58), wife of an engine-driver, living at New Cross, was taking glycerine for a sore chest, and her husband was using a liniment (containing aconite) for rheumatic gout. The liniment was kept behind an ornament on the mantelshelf and the glycerine on the dressing-table. One was in a flat bottle, the other in a round bottle, and both were labelled. Mrs. Howell early on Thursday morning of last week took a dose from the liniment-bottle instead of from the glycerine-bottle, and died in the course of the day.

Postcard for Patent Specifications.

A new kind of postcard will in the course of a few days be on sale at post-offices for the convenience of persons requiring copies of specifications of patents from the Patent Office. The name and address of the Controller of that office will be printed on the front of the card, and the reverse side will bear a form of request and an embossed patents fee stamp of the value of 7½*d.* The cost of the card will be 8*d.*

Importation of Spirits.

The Commissioners of Customs have issued a general order intimating that the Lords of the Treasury have authorised the Board as an experimental measure, and on special application being made to the Board in each case, to allow the importation of foreign spirits in casks of a less content than 20 gallons.

The Newspaper Man has to Pay.

The London correspondent of the *Western Morning News* says:—For the sake of being in the fashion rather than in the hope of doing any good, I bought a few days ago a shilling bottle of eucalyptus-oil. It gives one's rooms the perfumes of a chemist's shop, but at the same time it eases the minds of visitors, and restores the confidence of the household. The supply being exhausted, I tendered to-day another shilling, expecting to receive the same supply. In place of it, however, I obtained a tiny bottle, the oil in which would be hardly sufficient for the needs of a family living in a pair back. The explanation was that eucalyptus-oil had more than doubled its price. This means a sudden profit of more than 100 per cent. for somebody somewhere. The actresses may moan, the waiters may wail, the florists may mourn, but the chemists are chanting a song of triumph. As busy as the doctors, they are paid on the counter.

Lucky Dartford.

The Dartford Board of Guardians have acknowledged the receipt from Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., chemical manufacturers, of Dartford, for the gratuitous use of the poor during the prevailing epidemic of influenza, a number of bottles of quinine, a gallon bottle of malt and oil, a gallon bottle of extract of malt, and a 5 lb. bottle of beef and iron tonic, with quinine.

Trade Mark Appeals.

Applications for the registration of the trade marks "Emperor" and "Scout Brand," both in respect of tinued meats, were lately refused by the Registrar of Trade Marks, as being descriptive of the character or quality of the goods. But on appeal to the Board of Trade these marks have been allowed. The applicants were represented by Messrs. Horn & Son, patent and registration agents, of 151 Strand, W.C.

Martin *v.* Betts.

In the Westminster County Court on Tuesday Judge Bayley heard an application on a judgment summons applying for the committal of the defendant for default in payment of a judgment debt. The plaintiff's representative said he believed the defendant could well afford to pay the money claimed. He was formerly a member of a firm bearing his name, and which did a good trade in the supply of chemists' capsules, &c. He had given an immense amount of trouble in respect of this matter, and great difficulty had been experienced in serving him with the judgment summons. The Judge said he could not see his way to make an order of committal, but he would make an order for defendant to pay instalments of 5*l.* a month.

Manchester News.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Microscopical Society last Friday night it was reported that the number of members is 245, as against 238 twelve months ago. Mr. James Hart, pharmaceutical chemist, was re-elected secretary of the Society.

At the Chorlton-on-Medlock Dispensary, Manchester, last Thursday, Mr. W. Stones (Messrs. Jewsbury & Brown) read the annual report, in the course of which the committee recorded with much regret the death of Mr. W. Scott Brown, for many years a vice-president of the Dispensary, and a regular subscriber to its funds. They gratefully acknowledged the legacy of 50*l.* kindly left by him to the institution. By his decease the family name would drop out of the subscription list, where it had held a place for sixty years. The firm of which Mr. Brown was the head is apparently not going to cease its connection with the Dispensary, as we observe that Mr. Stones was re-elected honorary visiting apothecary.

Mr. Frederick Ashurst, of Pendleton M.B., C.M., writes to the Manchester papers to protest against the action of "experienced practitioners" in flooding the columns of the daily papers with recipes and formulæ for the "cure" of influenza. He thinks their "great experience" must have supplied them with cases where injury, sometimes irremediable, has resulted from self-treatment of disease, real or fancied. His great difficulty is, he says, to find a drug that is not guaranteed by somebody to be an absolute specific for

this disease, which (for all that is known as to its intrinsic nature) might as well, or better, be called "ignota" as "influenza." And he concludes by reminding his senior medical brethren "with a good thing on" which they are generously ready to let the public into, of the saying of a celebrated medical professor, "Don't treat the *disease;* treat the *patient.*"

Brighton News.

The Junior Association's Ball, which was postponed from January 21 in consequence of the death of the late Duke of Clarence, is now fixed for February 17.

Mr. Moon, chemist, of Brighton, has been appointed an alderman of the Town Council.

The meeting of the Junior Association of Pharmacy on January 27 was spent with the magic lantern, Messrs. Yates and Webling exhibiting some very fine views on the screen.

The influenza epidemic is, it is believed, at last abating here. It has caused considerable alarm, and many public gatherings have been abandoned in consequence of its prevalence. Medical men and chemists have been subjected to a pressure unprecedented for many years. For the week ending January 23 the death-rate rose to the alarming number of 60 9. Last week the death-rate for the town had gone down to 24·6.

Liverpool News.

The salvage (drugs, gums, chemicals, sundries, &c.) from Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co.'s recent fire was sold on Friday last at public auction. There was a very large attendance of buyers, and the bidding was very spirited. Good prices were realised, and in some cases more than the actual value of the articles was paid.

Mr. Bromley's shop in the London Road, which has been a well-known trade landmark for nearly fifty years, and where an extensive prescribing business has been carried on, has been lately closed. The business in proprietary medicines has been transferred to 64 Sir Thomas's Buildings, Liverpool.

Death while under the Influence of Ether.

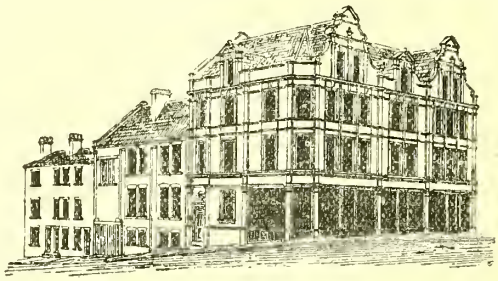
A corporation workman, named Dowding, 37, died at the Bath hospital while undergoing an operation on January 29 for strangulated hernia. He had been under the influence of ether about ten minutes when his breath suddenly left him. A tube was at once inserted into the windpipe, and artificial respiration was kept up for about an hour, when death ensued. The medical testimony was to the effect that the man could not have lived had the operation not been performed. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from the effects of ether, skilfully administered."

The Food and Drugs Act in St. Luke's.

At Tuesday's meeting of the St. Luke's (Middlesex) Vestry, Mr. Churchwarden Griffin presiding, Mr. A. W. Stokes, public analyst, submitted his report for the past quarter, and in this ridiculed the powers that be on their administration of the law. He said he had 41 samples submitted to him by the inspectors:—Milk 10, sweets 8, butter 4, spirits 7, coffee 2, mustard 2, water 3, and 1 each of bread, flour, lard, pepper, and carbolic powder. Of these, 11 samples were found to be adulterated—viz., milk 3, coffee 2, whisky 2, butter 2, brandy 1, and carbolic powder 1. Speaking of the coffee sold as a "mixture," the analyst quoted one of his cases in which he found 85 per cent. of chicory, and yet the magistrate dismissed the summons, because the shopkeeper swore that he told the inspector it was a mixture. "Hence," says Mr. Stokes, "it appears that a dealer may sell any amount of chicory to a buyer who asks for coffee without even pretending to label it. Certainly the teetotaler has a worse time of it than the others; the law protects the purchaser from having his beer or spirits watered, but winks at any amount of coffee adulteration." The sample of carbolic powder was found to contain 25 per cent. less carbolic acid than was covenanted for, but no prosecution was instituted. The vestry received the report.

Messrs. Dobb and Son's New Premises at Sheffield.

When the Sheffield Corporation commenced to purchase property in West Bar with the view of widening it, and so relieve its congested state, Messrs. Dobb & Son obtained the splendid site on which their new premises, which we sketch below, are being erected. These are approaching completion. They are of red brick with stone facings, and are most solidly built. The main frontage is in West Bar, and the shop the



firm will occupy is at the corner, with approaches from Hiell's Lane. They will have a fine shop, with extensive cellarage and warehouse room. This business was established about half-a-century ago by Mr. J. Cecil, and some thirty years ago Mr. Dobb succeeded to it. He has since added one important branch after another, and now there is not so comprehensive a business for many miles round. His principal departures have been brought about since he took his son, who is an analytical and pharmaceutical chemist, into partnership. Messrs. Dobb & Son have developed business as analytical chemists, drysalters, oil merchants, colour, and varnish manufacturers, &c. They do a large trade with firms engaged in the steel, electro and Britannia metal, file, saw, and other Sheffield industries, in supplying oils, manganese, tungsten, and other metals. Their colour manufactory, in which they have been very successful, is the only one between Derby and Leeds. Their new premises will admit of still further extension of enterprise.

Spurgeon's Tribute.

Among the last letters written by the late Mr. Spurgeon was one which had reference to the death of Mr. Francis Passmore, sub-editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal.* Mr. Passmore commenced his life-work in London by taking a class of infants at New Park Street Chapel, at a time when Mr. Spurgeon was also setting out upon his appointed career. The Lansdowne Place Mission was commenced in 1843, the year of the Chartist excitement, and the story of its progress is an eventful one. Mr. Spurgeon greatly valued the labours of Mr. Passmore, and on the last day of the old year he wrote the following note:—

Mentone, Dec. 31, 1891.

My dear Sir,—Mr. Frank Passmore's removal from us is a loss in many ways, but chiefly in the Lord's work he will be missed in Lansdowne Place. May the Lord enable the brethren who served with him to abide faithful, and may a fit leader be found.

God bless ragged schools this next year, and make 1892 a true Year of Our Lord!

Weak, but hopefully improving.

Yours heartily,

C. H. SPURGEON.

Southampton News.

In the new prices advertised by the Southern Drug Company (Limited) Holloway's Pills and Ointment are reduced to 9*d.* each, Allen's Hair-restorer to 3*s.* 3½*d.*, Bond's Marking-ink to 3*d.* and 6*d.* (from 6*d.* and 1*s*), and so on.

On Wednesday, at a meeting of the Southampton Endowed Schools governors, Mr. Robert Chipperfield, formerly a well-known chemist here, was unanimously re-elected chairman of the governors. This position he has held for fourteen years.

SPIRIT OF NITRE.—The following letter appeared in the local papers on Saturday last:—

SIR,—We see in the report of the proceedings at the Borough Police Court contained in your issue of the 23rd inst. you refer to a case against our clients, the Southern Drug Company, which was withdrawn. As you have mentioned our clients by name, and they have no other opportunity of disproving the allegation contained in the summons, will you allow us to state that had the case been proceeded with we should have been prepared with the evidence of one of the first analytical chemists of the day,

not only that the sweet spirits of nitre sold were [*sic*] of the substance and quality demanded by the purchaser, but were a good sample of that drug.

Yours faithfully,

PAGE AND GRIERSON.

Store Prices.

The Civil Service Supply Association, in its February list, announces the following changes of prices of drugs:—Chamomile flowers (new), from 1*d.* per oz., or 1*s.* per lb., to 1½*d.* and 1*s.* 11*d.*; Cathery's dog soap, from 3½*d.* to 4*d*; Singleton's ointment, from 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*; orris root, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*; and for powdered, from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.*; pepsalia, from 9*d.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* to 10*d.* and 1*s.* 8*d*; Zeno's Pistachio nut-oil, from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 1*d.*; Howards' sulphate of quinine, from 1*s.* 10*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per oz.; finest saffron from 3*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.* per oz.; methylated spirit, from 10½*d.* to 11½*d.* per quart bottle; spirit of sal volatile, from 9*d.* to 10*d.* per 4-oz. stoppered bottle; powdered sugar of milk, from 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*; eucalyptus oil, 1-oz. bottles, 1*s.*; and 2-oz. bottles, 1*s.* 10*d.*, has been added to stock.

Worth a Guinea a Gallon.

At a sale of surplus stores in Mashonaland belonging to the Lord Randolph Churchill expedition, some lime-juice, which we gather was of the Montserrat brand, is said to have brought a guinea per gallon.

Society of Chemical Industry.

A meeting of the London section of the Society of Chemical Industry was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, on Monday, Mr. Tyrer in the chair. A short note was read by Mr. Watson Smith on "The Stability of certain Organic Nitrogen Compounds occurring in Coal-tar Pitch," which created some discussion on the presence of nitrogen in organic residues. In the course of this Mr. Crowther said he had distilled large quantities of animal charcoal from which he had always obtained volatile products. He had found the same thing with bone. In fact, if any substance containing nitrogen were distilled there was always a residue of nitrogen in the substance. Dr. C. R Alder Wright remarked that sometimes nitrogen, when coke was present in the retort, went off in the form of cyanogen. Mr. Tyrer thought that the point mentioned by Mr. Watson Smith, namely, the perceptible smell of ammonia in the retort whilst hot, was certainly a singular fact. A paper was also read by Messrs. J. A. Wanklyn and W. Johnstone on "The Acids of the Fatty Series and certain of their derivatives." In the course of this paper a new substance named "aldestearic acid" was referred to, and Mr. C. G. Cresswell objected to the term "aldestearic acid," which simply meant alcohol dehydrated. He thought chemists ought to be impressed with the idea that terms which did not clearly express any given substance should not be imported into the language.

Irish News.

The Lady Medical Officer.

Miss Dickson, who has been recently acting as medical officer of a Dublin dispensary, has incurred the displeasure of the clergyman of the district where she labours. On Sunday, January 24, the rev. gentleman (Father Mooney, of Ringsend) expressed himself very freely from the altar of his church on the subject, and denounced the attendance of female doctors on males as impure and immodest. Miss Dickson has since given up practising in the neighbourhood as a dispensary officer.

Union Contract.

Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Dublin, have secured the contract for supplies of medicines, &c., to the Rathdown Union, *vice* Messrs. Leslie & Co.

Poor law Dispensaries.

For Ireland there are 810 dispensary officers, one-half of whose salaries and one-half the cost of drugs and medicines are defrayed by Parliamentary grant. During the past year 411,088 persons were prescribed for at dispensaries, and medicine made up for upwards of 200,000 patients at their own homes. Medical appliances were purchased within the year at a cost of 27,072*l.* The total yearly cost of poor-law dispensaries is estimated at 161,341*l.*

Trade Movements.

Mr. John Cooper Meyler, from Sterling's Medical Hall, Kilkenny, is about to open a medical establishment in Lower Dorset Street, Dublin. Mr. Meyler has been succeeded in Kilkenny by Mr. Oldham, from the branch establishment of Messrs Hamilton, Long & Co., in Kingstown.—Mr. Robert Thompson, from Messrs. Leslie & Co., is to represent Messrs. Thacker & Hoffe (Limited) throughout Ireland.

Scotch News.

The Edinburgh Dance.

On Thursday last week the chemists of Edinburgh had a ball in the Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh. There were about 200 persons present, and the affair was altogether successful. Several of the principal chemists in the town and district were present, and official pharmacy was well represented. Mr. David Maclaren presided at the supper, and the other arrangements were as we have foreshadowed.

Diseases of Plants.

This was the subject of a lecture by Mr. Wm. G. Smith, B.Sc.; given before the Dundee Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, by the secretary in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Smith, whose recent appointment of lecturer on botany in relation to agriculture has multiplied his engagements. The subject was a somewhat abstruse one, but it was rendered interesting by the aid of a large number of lantern slides which depicted clearly the various stages in the life cycles of the different diseases of plants, including smut, bunt and rust of wheat and a full description of the life history of ergot. The best means of prevention and cure of the various diseases were also touched upon.

Aberdeen Chemists' Ball.

The annual assembly of the Aberdeen Society of Chemists and Druggists was held in the Music Hall Buildings on the evening of Thursday, January 23. Upwards of ninety couples were present. During the evening Mr. Johnston (the president) addressed a few words of welcome to the party, and wished them all a happy evening. Everything went well, and the party broke up about 3 A.M.

Pauper Medicines.

At the monthly meeting of the Glasgow City Parochial Board, held on Tuesday last, the medical committee reported that the following four offers for the supply of medicines had been received—namely, the Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, 71*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*; Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 72*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; the New Apothecaries' Company, 72*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*; and Messrs. W. and R. Hatrick & Co., 73*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* The offer of the Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, being the lowest, was accepted. A return was also submitted to the meeting showing that during the month there had been 6,069 prescriptions made up in the Parliamentary Road Dispensary for indoor patients, and 849 for outdoor patients. In addition to these the outdoor poor had 335 prescriptions made up in the following dispensaries:—The Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, 173; Messrs. J. & R. Rodman, 127; and Mr. D. P. Walker, 35. At the same meeting the Board agreed to increase the salary of Mr. Robert Walker, their assistant apothecary, who has been four years in the Board's service, from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per annum.

Society of Chemical Industry.

On Tuesday evening the Glasgow and Scottish section held a meeting in the Philosophical Institution, Queen Street, Edinburgh. Professor Crum Brown presided, and said, in opening the proceedings, that they were much obliged to their Glasgow friends for coming to meet them in Edinburgh. Mr. A. P. Aitken exhibited and described some new apparatus which was in use in his laboratory. In a paper on "The Properties and Manufacture of Celluloid,"

Mr. Hogben stated how celluloid is made, and exhibited numerous beautiful specimens of products. A paper was read by Mr. A. R. Miller on "The Crystallisation of Carbon." His suggestion was to pass a current of electricity through liquid carbon monoxide, and thereby get "diamonds"; but the suggestion did not seem to be at all feasible to the meeting.

Early Closing: Appeal to the Church.

At a meeting of the Glasgow F. C. Presbytery on Tuesday, a deputation was received from the Scottish Shopkeepers' and Assistants' Union in regard to early closing, and asking the reverend body to co operate with the Association in the matter. Mr. James J, Cockburn, chemist and druggist, and manager for Spite & Company (Limited), was the first speaker, and in his speech he briefly explained the objects of his Association, remarking that there are 15,000 shops in Glasgow employing 50,000 assistants, some of whom work 111 hours per week. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Cockburn also said that "while an apprentice in a workshop may not sell his overtime to his master, even at a higher rate of wages, the shop apprentice may be worked from 6 A.M. till midnight, and the law is powerless to protect them." He strongly appealed for the Presbytery's support, on the ground that "we want shorter hours, especially on the Saturday, that we may the better enjoy the duties and the privileges of the Sabbath." This seemed to touch the reverend gentlemen, and Dr. Ross Taylor said he had long felt that the very long hours, especially on Saturdays were quite unnecessary. His own personal feeling was that legislation was required in the matter, and that mere moral suasion would not meet the evil. He reminded the deputation that they should educate public opinion, so that public opinion should demand legislation such as would meet this great evil. In the meantime, all the Presbytery could do was to express their hearty sympathy with the object the Association had in view Professor Lindsay seconded, and after a little opposition the motion was adopted.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(*From our Paris Correspondent.*)

A Hardship for Chemistry Students.—M. Frémy, director of the chemistry laboratory at the Museum, having just attained the limit of age prescribed for retirement, it was decided at the usual meeting of professors that the chair of chemistry occupied by him should be abolished. In doing this the strict precedent was followed and no legal objection can be made, but the unfortunate pupils of the professor, some fifty in number, thus brusquely interrupted in their studies, complain that notice should have been given them, and claim that the lectures should at least be carried on until the end of the year, to enable them to make the necessary arrangements elsewhere.

Influenza in Paris.—At the last sitting of the Hygienic Council of the Seine a letter was read from the Prefect, asking whether some preventive measures should not be adopted. M. Ollivier remarked that though the medical profession could cure cases, a certain preventive was yet unknown. MM. Lancereaux, Nocard, and various other members followed in the same strain, and the subject was adjourned to the next sitting. Professor Charcot, who has specially studied the neuralgic forms of influenza, prescribes cachets of phenodine, each containing 25 centigrammes, two to be taken daily. Professor Bouchard has obtained excellent results with salol and naphthol, dose 2 or 3 grammes daily. He prescribes also saline purgatives. Dr. Sandouzy successfully follows the same method; 2½ grammes of salol daily, in five cachets. Dr. Henri Huchard, at the Bichat Hospital, prescribes an infusion of orange-flower leaves, four spoonfuls daily, to which he adds 20 grammes of urethane and 100 grammes of distilled water. In the case of retching and vomiting, he employs iced milk with Vichy water, and five cachets daily of bicarbonate of soda, salicylate of bismuth and calcined magnesia, 30 centigrammes.

The Responsibilities of Pharmacists and Doctors.—A good deal of discussion is taking place in the Paris press, with regard to a recent case of poisoning at St. Etienne, on the relative responsibility of doctor and pharmacist. A distinguished authority among the medical profession at Paris has declared the doctor to be responsible. Nitrate of aconitine, the medicament prescribed in the case in question, being a new drug, the authority in question states that the medical man should know more exactly its qualities and in what proportion it should be used. Some of the French pharmacists, however, are by no means anxious to shift responsibility on to other shoulders, and declare that their profession is not so much behind the doctor's in the knowledge of drugs as these advocates would have it supposed. Several of them, when interviewed, have gone so far as to say, "It is our business to prevent the doctor's errors and to correct his prescriptions." They consider that the St. Etienne pharmacist's duty would have been to return the prescription to the doctor with a remark as to the excessive quantity of aconitine prescribed. The Paris press treats in its usual flippant tone these claims of the "pestle-wielders" to professional qualifications, but it admits that their attitude shows a healthy ambition, and is preferable to an attempt to shirk or avoid responsibility.

A Grave Accusation against a Pharmacist, which has occasioned some excitement among the Paris public and press, appears, by the latest reports, to be entirely unfounded. A woman presented herself last week at the Rue du Mail police-station and stated to the authorities that M. Féron, pharmacist, 33, Rue Poissonnière, had supplied her with corrosive sublimate instead of hydrochlorate of morphine, which she had demanded. M. Jollivier, the man with whom she cohabited in the Faubourg Saint-Denis, was suffering from an abscess and had recently left the hospital. She stated that Jollivier made several injections with the supposed morphine purchased from M. Féron. These remaining without effect, he swallowed the contents and experienced a burning sensation in the throat, stomach, &c. Later on a large sore appeared on the spot on his thigh where the injections were made. The woman returned to M. Féron some time after and accused him of having poisoned her paramour, and demanded a sum of money on the spot. The pharmacist resisted this claim, and the woman was at length obliged to leave, making a scene outside the shop. She then went, as above stated, to the police authorities. M. Féron denied the possibility of such an error occurring. He has been established 30 years, and all parties agree on the excellent order and care with which his poisons are ranged, ticketed, and distinguished in every possible way. The difference in colour of the two drugs, the inability of the accuser to produce the phial in question, his morphine habits and consequent liability to mix the numerous bottles by his bedside, the firm and calm attitude of the pharmacist, and the irregular character and hasty temperament of the female in question, all point to an unfounded accusation. The commissary of police examined all M. Jollivier's bottles and found among them solution of sulphate of zinc, corrosive sublimate, and hydrochlorate of morphine, but nothing could be traced from the pharmacy of M. Féron, and it is stated that judicial proceedings will not be instituted. The sick man's wounds were treated with iodoform compresses, and he is now thought to be on the road to recovery. A representative of The Chemist and Druggist called on the inculpated pharmacist to find out from him personally how the matter stands. His *officine* is but a few steps from the Boulevard Poissonnière, in the wholesale business quarter of the city. It is one of those small, purely scientific pharmacies peculiar to France, in which no sign of the adjuncts of the profession as known in England are to be seen. The poisons-cupboard, around which so much interest has been centered, is behind the dispensing-counter, the door being in the form of a mirror. Our representative was allowed to inspect the interior, and found the system followed for its arrangement admirable. Ordinary written paper labels are used by M. Féron, but he takes great care to have them renewed very frequently.

Instantaneous Toothache-cure.—The quantity of ext. cannab. Indic. in the formula page 147 should be one drachm only.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL MEETING.

THERE were sixteen at Wednesday's meeting—Messrs. Abraham, Gostling, and Martindale being too ill to attend, and Messrs. Harrison and Storrar being detained at the last moment, the President afterwards explained. After the minutes had been disposed of, letters were read from Mr. Watts and from Dr. Passmore acknowledging the votes of condolence passed by the Council last month. In connection with the latter, the President added that in acknowledgment of the late Mr. F. Passmore's services to the Society the General Purposes Committee had resolved to continue to pay his salary to the end of the year of his appointment—June next.

ELECTION OF AN AUDITOR.

To fill the vacancy in the auditorship caused by the death of Mr. Watts, the PRESIDENT proposed that Mr. Edward Northway Butt should be elected. He said that Mr. Butt was an able financier and an examined pharmacist who was well acquainted with the business of the Society and its objects. It was, he considered, extremely opportune that he should have to propose one for the vacant office, and he knew of none so well qualified to fill it as Mr. Butt. He thought that if they asked him to fill it there was no doubt that he would accept the position.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded the motion with a word of commendation, and the appointment was made unanimously.

THE MEMBERS RETIRING.

The PRESIDENT said the next business was to determine by lot which seven of the fourteen members of Council elected in May last would now retire. Those who remained in office at that time—viz., Messrs. Carteighe, Evans, Hampson, Hills, Richardson, Storrar, and Warren—would necessarily retire.

The lot was then taken in the way we have described more than once. Fourteen little ivory balls in a bag are brought to the President; each ball has its number, from 1 to 14. It is with the greatest interest, apparently, that the members watch the withdrawal of the seven balls, one by one, and it is then that the humour valve is opened full.

"Those numbers which I draw are those who go out, you understand," one hears the President cry above the sounds of merriment. "You will see the names of the gentlemen on the lists before you."

"No. 6, Mr. Gostling."

He is not present to hear the fatal words, nor to be soothed by the sympathy which begins to flow all round the table.

"No. 7, Mr. Greenish."

This is curious. The G.'s exhausted first shot. All eyes are turned on the ex-President, who has seen this bag-trick, and done it too, many a time.

"No. 8, Mr. Harrison."

What fortune is in the bag! We seem to be going right through the numerals.

No; a jump——

"No. 14, Mr. Watt."

"That's both the Scotchmen," says someone.

"No. 11, Mr. Newsholme."

"Poor Newsholme!" comes from the vicinity of the Vice-President's chair. The sympathiser is in one of his rare moods to-day; playful slightly, and a trifle sarcastic.

"No. 10, Mr. Martindale. No. 12, Mr. Schacht. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven. Yes, that's the lot. The gentlemen who are to retire are——"

We need not repeat them. Those who will remain in office for another year are Messrs. Abraham, Allen, Atkins, Bottle, Cross, Leigh, and Southall. It is all over, and the President now rattles through the names of those who are

ELECTED MEMBERS, &c.

It sounds strange to hear "on payment of a fine of one shilling," that being the new fine for restoration; and no longer do we hear "apprentices or students of the Society"—they are shorn of the first appellation by the new by-laws, which also have obliterated the "Preliminary Examination," making it "First Examination." Then comes the Registrar's report. "I will only place it on the table," says Mr. Bremridge, "as you all have copies of it. I need not read it." And so it is agreed. It amounts to this:—

The Registers of Pharmaceutical Chemists and Chemists and Druggists, 1891.

Additions during the year:—		Erasures during the year:—	
Number of persons who have passed the—		Deaths:—	
Modified examination ..	2	Notices from Registrars ..	171
Minor " ..	681	Other sources	67
Major " 91		Erased at the request of registered persons themselves .	12
Persons restored to Pharmaceutical Register and Chemists' and Druggists' Register	2	Increase of numbers on the Register	457
Number of persons restored to the Register on payment of a fine	21		
Erased in error, 1890 ..			
	707		707

Number of pharmaceutical chemists on the Register, December 31, 1891	2,214
Number of chemists and druggists..	12,444
	14,658

THE SOCIETY'S ROLL.

The report showed that at December 31, 1891, the active list of the Society comprised the following:—

Life members	187	a decrease of	9
Ph. C. "	1,463	an increase of	6
C. & D. "	568	a decrease of	14
Associates in business ..	1,340	an increase of	74
Associates not in business	1,030	"	161
Students	937	"	52
	5,525	net increase	270

THE YEAR'S EXAMINATIONS.

We condense the Registrar's figures into the following:—

Preliminary Examination.

Examined, 1,455; passed, 700; failed, 755, or 51·89 per cent., as compared with 55·67 per cent. in 1890. Certificates accepted, 140. Total added to register of students during the year, 840.

Modified Examination.

Three examined in London, and two passed.

Minor Examination.

In London 1,070 examined; 423 passed; 647, or 60·46 per cent., failed [58·44 in 1890]. In Edinburgh 446 examined; 258 passed; 188, or 42·15 per cent., failed [43·68 per cent. in 1890].

Major Examination.

In London 142 examined; 78 passed; 64, or 45·07 per cent., failed [39·13 per cent. in 1890]. In Edinburgh 15 examined; 13 passed; 2, or 13·33 per cent., failed [38·45 in 1890].

The PRESIDENT, in moving that the report be entered on the minutes of the Council and printed in the *Transactions*, said that the members would probably have noticed that the report was a satisfactory one. In a Society such as theirs there were losses by death and withdrawal, but it appeared from the report that they had made up these losses during the past year, and were stronger. Roughly, over 300 new allies had been added to the Society. ("Hear, hear," and applause.)

Mr. ROBERT HAMPSON, in seconding the report, said that it was gratifying to him as Treasurer of the Society, for it meant an addition of 300*l.* to the revenue of the Society. But one thing he regretted—viz., that pharmaceutical-

* These having already been included in the number who passed the Minor do not increase the numbers on the Register.

chemist members did not increase in the ratio he would like, for they were yet below the high-level reached in 1887. He hoped there would be some improvement in this section by another year.

Mr. SCHACHT thought there would be, for, now that the fee was three guineas, the title was not prohibitive.

Mr. NEWSHOLME considered that it was gratifying to note that the number of associates and associates in business was increasing.

The motion was adopted, and the Council went on to consider

THE FINANCE REPORT

It was scarcely possible to follow the Secretary's rapid rendering of the statement. These facts our reporter gathered. There was a balance of 1,360*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* at the end of December, and since then 911*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* has been received, mainly in subscriptions and examination fees, but 93*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* for rents, and small sums for interest, and penalties and costs under the Pharmacy Act; 1,465*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* was the sum of the payments during January, thus leaving 805*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* in hand, and 1,205*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* was wanted to meet immediate requirements. On the Benevolent Fund account there was a balance of 97*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* and 5*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* on the Donation account. The committee recommended the investment of 100*l.* in Consols on the Donation account. Where was that to come from?

The PRESIDENT explained. After passing references to all the accounts, he said that acting on last month's instructions 1,000*l.* worth of Consols had been bought with 960*l.* of the Benevolent Fund money. Before he had left the chair at the Finance Committee meeting the previous night a letter was handed to him in which the writer, Mr. William King Hopkin, stated that that day was the fiftieth anniversary of the day he commenced his apprenticeship, and thinking of how he could commemorate the event, he thought he could not do better than to make a donation to the Benevolent Fund. He, therefore, forwarded a cheque for one hundred guineas. (Applause.) Continuing, the President said that Mr. Hopkin had taken the liveliest interest in the Society for many years, and his donation was another proof of his consideration for the welfare of his poorer brethren. (Hear hear.) It enabled them to invest the sum of 100*l.* in Consols forthwith. The accounts of the North British Branch had also been laid before the committee, and he (the President) wished to say that they were very satisfactory, showing that their excellent assistant-secretary in Edinburgh and the executive worked the Society's business very satisfactorily. The only items in the accounts which showed an increase referred to the examinations, which were an imperial affair, and really meant more business. They were thoroughly alive in Edinburgh to making the conditions of examination the same as those in London, and they were indebted to the executive for all that it did in matters of administration.

Mr. EVANS, referring to an item for bank interest appearing in the Edinburgh accounts, asked the President if, when they had a considerable balance at the London bank, which he was afraid was not often now, they could not get the bank to give them a little interest? He had asked the question before, and had been told that that was not usual in London, but it struck him, since provincial banks were willing to give interest, that it might be possible to come to some arrangement with a provincial bank having an office in London.

The PRESIDENT said that owing to the famous financial disaster in the City (the Overend & Gurney affair) banks came to the conclusion that it was not desirable to give interest on current accounts, but they continued to give interest on deposits. As to current accounts, they had to consider that, in such a case as theirs, a large amount of work was involved by there being so many small cheques, for the negotiation of which the bank made no charge. He added that money is so plentiful in London just now that banks are not willing to take it on the usual terms for deposit.

Mr. EVANS thereupon explained that the Carmarthenshire County Council had asked three banks to tender for their business, and the National and Provincial Bank agreed to give 2½ per cent. on current account for balances beyond 1,000*l.*

Mr. ATKINS said that he could not speak from the large experience and wide knowledge of Mr. Evans [who smiled, and Mr. Atkins assured him that he meant what he said, and was not sarcastic], but his experience of provincial banking was quite on a footing with the President's.

Mr. SCHACHT suggested that this was a matter which the Treasurer could manage, whereupon the report was adopted, and the Council granted

A DIPLOMA

to Mr. George Merson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the newest pharmaceutical chemist.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

The report of this committee showed that five cases had been dealt with, and two grants of 10*l.* each were recommended. The death was reported of Mr. Skoulding, an annuitant.

Mr. HAMPSON, in moving the adoption of the report, said there was a buzz of conversation in the committee with reference to the hope that before long the Council would be able to give more to the annuitants. The committee were prepared to support the proposition, and thought that the thing was ripe for action.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said since last month he had had a number of letters about the matter. One gentleman said that each annuitant should have at least 80*l.* per annum, and he was prepared to increase his subscription, and thought others would, if this were done. Mr. Carteighe suggested that the matter should be considered by the committee at once, and was willing to move a resolution to that effect. It was not a matter which need create any discussion.

Mr. HILLS said that the President must not forget that there was a question whether they would increase the number of annuitants rather than augment the payments; and, he added, the President had not given notice of his motion.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: But no notice is required of the President. (Laughter.)

Mr. EVANS had never heard of that before, and he and Mr. Carteighe began a quiet conversation upon the point, amidst which could be heard the remark from Mr. Evans that he wished that idea could be carried down to Wales, and he seemed to hint that the Chair was having a little fun out of the Council. The conversation travelled round the table, Mr. Carteighe, meanwhile, saying that he would make his motion a second one rather than add that to the motion for the adoption of the report. When it came to Mr. RICHARDSON'S turn, he said that it would be an advantage to discuss the matter now, as anything that would be said would strengthen the hands of the committee. He was entirely in favour of increasing the stipends and being more conservative with the casual grants. Mr. WATT also wanted it discussed.

Mr. ATKINS put the discussion in form again by rising to his feet. He regretted to differ from the member for Leicester, as he was not in favour of increasing the stipends, but he would increase the number of annuitants, and make more casual grants.

Mr. CROSS suggested that the matter should not be discussed now, but after the committee reported upon it.

Mr. EVANS threw out the suggestion that something should be done to get the wives of local secretaries to collect subscriptions for the benevolent fund. He firmly believed that the ladies would greatly improve the subscription-list.

"What about local secretaries who are bachelors?" was asked amidst smiles; and to that Mr. Hills added, "Coming events cast their shadows." (Laughter.)

The report was then adopted, and

Mr. CARTEIGHE proceeded to move that it be remitted to the Benevolent Fund Committee to consider the expediency of augmenting the stipends to annuitants. Speaking to this motion, he said that in days gone by it had been the policy of the Council to provide for annuities by investments. A change had been effected when it was resolved to trust somewhat to current revenue, and that change had been a complete success. He was a believer in the principle that one generation should support its own poor, and he was sure that, if they trusted their subscribers to provide the funds, they would not be disappointed. They ought to give enough to keep a man; and they should not forget that sometimes

that man had a wife also. If the committee approached the subject in the light of not having enough money, they might be sure that they would not be successful. They must put some trust in the charity of subscribers.

Mr. EVANS asked if there was any objection to having two classes of subscribers.

The PRESIDENT said that was a matter for the committee to consider.

The motion was then agreed to.

PROVINCIAL MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

The only item of other than routine interest in the Library, Museum, Laboratory and House Committee's report [it should be called the Committee on Home Affairs] was a brief reference to the interview between deputies from the executive of the British Pharmaceutical Conference and the committee in regard to meetings of the Society in the provinces. The President said that the report of the interview would possibly be presented at next month's meeting.

NEW SECRETARIES.

Mr. W. J. Bowles was appointed divisional secretary for South Kensington, in room of Mr. Tupholme, deceased, and Mr. W. J. Palmer was appointed local secretary for King's Lynn.

A HIGHER TITLE OF HONOUR.

Mr. SCHACHT was called upon by the President to move a resolution of which he had given notice, to confer upon pharmaceutical chemists, who have distinguished themselves in research, a distinctive title of honour. Upon this he made rather a long speech. The idea had not originated with himself, he said, but had occurred to the President and Mr. Greenish, through whose courtesy he was permitted to take the initiative in the matter. When they discussed the question of conferring certificates upon those who worked in the research laboratory, he was not satisfied that this should be the ultimate recognition that the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain should make for work done in the laboratory. Research was a new feature in their functions, and he proceeded to show that in the successive stages of pharmaceutical training—in the Preliminary, in the technical or Minor, and in the highest or Major courses—they gave the student a token of recognition. Now that they had added to the purely educative schemes one for the propagation of higher knowledge by means of research, he submitted that this was the time they should consider what they would give to the student in the way of higher recognition. He thought the certificate granted to workers in the research laboratory was not enough; it was simply testimony to a man's power of doing original research under the guidance of a chief. There were those who had the creative power, who could initiate discovery by themselves, and it was such he would recognise by a title of honour. He could only imagine one or two objections to his proposal. First, that a higher title of honour would diminish the value of the title "Pharmaceutical Chemist." He did not think that, as it would only encourage pharmaceutical chemists to do something more. Then there was the objection that an empty title was only a small encouragement. To that he said, No, it is not payment, but recognition of superior qualities; and to young men beginning their professional career a title of honour was of more value than a gold medal. His last difficulty was the greatest—viz., the selection of a suitable title. He had not overcome that; but he would like the title to imply that the recipient was distinguished in discovery, and he saw no reason why they should not say "Discoverer in Pharmacy," making the contraction "Dis. Ph." That might be difficult of recognition, but it would not hurt the title "Pharmaceutical Chemist." The title "Master of Pharmacy" had also been suggested, but his objection to that was that it did not imply discovery. Mr. Schacht proceeded to argue that the proposed title would not cost the Society a ha'penny; it would encourage the desire amongst young men to proceed to research, and the Council would only be doing its duty by recognising superior merit. He concluded by reading his motion, instructing the Research Committee to formulate a scheme for conferring a suitable title upon pharmaceutical chemists who have worked in research.

Mr. HAMPSON, in seconding the motion, said he hoped that the creation of the title would put the research laboratory upon a firmer footing. They had spent a great deal of money upon the laboratory, and they should do all they could to consolidate it, and make the work better than it had been. He could not conceive that the new title would detract from the title pharmaceutical chemist, for the fact was that anyone who could hold it would already be a pharmaceutical chemist.

Mr. NEWSHOLME asked if the title was only to be conferred upon those who worked in the research laboratory.

Mr. ALLEN called attention to the fact that Mr. Hampson's speech implied that.

The PRESIDENT said that was not the intention.

Mr. HAMPSON said he understood that the title was to be given to those who worked in the research laboratory.

Mr. ALLEN pressed for a proper understanding on this point, and Mr. SCHACHT said that the limitation was not in his thoughts.

Mr. Hills got a negative reply to his question, "Will the title be retrospective?" and Mr. Bottle was assured that it would be conferred irrespective of sex.

The PRESIDENT explained that Mr. Schacht had lost the practical point in his speech. There was no doubt that the research laboratory would encourage men to go in for the title, but outside of that there were pharmacists who distinguished themselves by original work in botany and biology, who would well deserve the title, and upon such he would confer it. They would take a broad view as to the recognition of branches of original knowledge, considering that a man, after spending a time in the research laboratory, and working without supervision for four or five years in original research, would merit the honour.

Mr. CROSS supported the proposal because it would keep the work in the research laboratory on pharmaceutical lines.

Mr. ATKINS had always thought that they should give a higher title for pure discovery, but he would make it a *sine quâ non* that they should not go outside pharmaceutical chemists. He understood clearly from Mr. Schacht's speech that it was meant to keep the title for those who worked in the research laboratory.

Mr. HILLS: If we go a step further, and none of the work is done in the research laboratory, what then?

The PRESIDENT said the work could be done elsewhere.

Mr. SCHACHT added that the idea was that they were training men for the work, and they should be prepared to recognise that. A man who got the title should be a discoverer himself, and not helped by Professor Dunstan.

Mr. HILLS now asked if it was possible under Mr. Schacht's scheme to do work in the research laboratory and get the title.

Mr. SCHACHT replied to this that every scientific man is careful to look after himself, and Professor Dunstan—whose duty it was to train the men in the methods of research—would take care that he got credit for any assistance that he gave an investigator.

Mr. HILLS asked if a man could work independently in the research laboratory.

The PRESIDENT said, Yes. Anyone who had the qualifications to conduct an independent research would be admitted to the laboratory.

Mr. RICHARDSON was glad to think that original work done anywhere would be recognised. It might happen that a man would like to go for two years or so to some noted laboratory in Germany, and it was right that work done under these conditions should be recognised, although the recognition remained in the hands of the research laboratory.

Mr. ALLEN said his objection to the proposal was that it involved a principle to which they should not hastily accede. The Society had two important titles given to it by the Government—viz., "chemist and druggist" and "pharmaceutical chemist"—and it was important that they should do nothing to detract from the value of those titles. He could not conceive that a new title was necessary, for if a pharmacist distinguished himself in science to an exceptional degree, there were other honours available to him, which were sufficient recognition of his merit. Anything which this Society should grant higher than "pharmaceutical chemist" would be a reflection upon that title.

Mr. GREENISH remarked that this was such an important new departure on the part of Mr. Schacht that he, as a

member of the Research Committee, was not prepared to discuss it.

Mr. HILLS said that he had intended to support the motion, but these remarks by Mr. Greenish came as a bombshell upon the meeting, for the most mighty reason that he had for acceding to the proposal was that he had thought the Research Committee had discussed and agreed to bring it forward. He would agree to the motion, but objected to being committed to the principle.

Mr. EVANS asked if all who got the title would be pharmaceutical chemists, to which the President replied, "Yes." Then, said Mr. Evans, there is no need to fear that the title pharmaceutical chemist will be harmed, as very few will go forward for the higher title.

The PRESIDENT thought Mr. Greenish was unnecessarily alarmed. What Mr. Schacht proposed was, in effect, that men who were to work with some of Mr. Greenish's friends in Germany, for instance, would be entitled to the honour.

Mr. GREENISH: That is a new idea. We did not think of that.

The PRESIDENT (laughing) said he was sorry to differ from Mr. Greenish, but there was no reason why they should be alarmed now. The motion did not commit the meeting to anything. The reason why other societies honoured their Bradys and Hanburys was because they themselves had no honour high enough to give them. He hoped that the time would come when they would be able to give a degree in pharmacy. And perhaps the day was not so far distant when they, as a teaching body, would be affiliated to a teaching university of London. As to the higher title Mr. Evans had hit the point when he said that the number of those who got it would be extremely few.

Mr. SOUTHALL hoped that they would get a report on the matter, but they should not narrow it down. There was a tendency to run the research laboratory. They should provide for the new title going to chemists and druggists as well; for these past two or three years the pharmaceutical chemist was not much thought of. (Laughter.) Well, he had heard that remark round the table. (Renewed laughter.) He would level up the chemist and druggist. It would be hard upon anyone of that class if, after ten years or so in business he had time and money enabling him to go in for research, he could not get the title.

The PRESIDENT: The question of law comes in.

Mr. SOUTHALL was doubtful about that, but before more could be said, the motion was agreed to.

No Legislation at Present.

A part of the report of the Law and Parliamentary Committee was read to show that the question of pharmaceutical legislation had been considered, and it had been deemed inexpedient to introduce a Pharmacy Bill into the House of Commons this session.

The PRESIDENT said there were a good many reasons why this conclusion of the committee should have been arrived at. He appealed to active members of the Society to consider that there is a good deal of work to do in educating members of Parliament as to the requirements of pharmacy, and at the approaching General Election to press upon candidates that the question of pharmacy law as a whole requires consideration in the next Parliament. Such education was wanted, and he was of opinion that if it was undertaken *con amore* by their friends throughout the country a great service would be done.

Mr. RICHARDSON suggested that they should put up some schedule of instruction for members of Parliament, to which the PRESIDENT said that that was thought of.

Export of Poisons.

Amongst the correspondence was some between the Society and the Privy Council in regard to the exportation of poisons, arising from the action of the Board of Trade anent the arsenic which got mixed with flour on board ship (see *C. & D.* January 23). The PRESIDENT remarked that the Society had been called upon to advise the Government, and for once they had been able to advise them. It was not sufficiently known by wholesale houses, he added, that the provisions of the 17th section of the Pharmacy Act applied to poisons sold by export, and he believed that the sale was somewhat large. It should be more widely known that when the provisions of the Act were not adhered to, the Board of Trade or any person could prosecute under the 17th section.

Mr. RICHARDSON protested against the supposition that wholesale houses were to blame. They did not export arsenic. It was the makers who did.

The PRESIDENT said he meant to speak of exporters.

Examination Results.

Edinburgh Board:—

	Examined	Passed	Failed
Major	1	1	0
Minor	54	31	23

First examination:—

	294	135	159

Appointment of a Sub-Editor.

The PRESIDENT intimated that the only matter of public importance in the General Purposes Committee's report was the recommendation that Mr. John T. Humphrey, of Sheffield, should be appointed sub-editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. Many of the Council knew something of Mr. Humphrey for some years, and, from what they knew of him, they were justified in making the appointment. He felt that Mr. Humphrey would be as zealous and conscientious a servant of the Society as the gentleman whom he succeeded.

This was all the public business.

JANUARY EXAMINATIONS.

AT the meeting of the Board of Examiners for Scotland, in Edinburgh, on January 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, the following gentlemen were successful:—

Major Examination.

Merson, George, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Minor Examination.

Aitcheson, John Tait, Edinburgh
Brookes, George Henry, London
Brownbill, Edward, Manchester
Bryce, John, Glasgow
Dick, Alexander Anderson, Gorebridge
Drackley, Thomas, Hinckley
Duke, Alexander Charles, Edinburgh
Duncan, Arthur, Glasgow
Elder, Alexander, Liverpool
Hall, Herbert, Manchester
Hall, Robert, Market Rasen
Hay, Ernest Atkinson, Sunderland
Keith, Albert William, Edinburgh
Kilvert, Bertrand Walter, Birkenhead
Lindsay, Robert McIntosh, Edinburgh
McBain, James, Edinburgh
Marie, Louis Xavier, Edinburgh
Neil, Henry, Edinburgh
Petrie, John Stephen, Edinburgh
Robb, James, Edinburgh
Robertson, Alexander, Edinburgh
Robertson, James, Edinburgh
Robertson, James Ambrose, Edinburgh
Rose, James Dudfield, jun., Jarrow-on-Tyne
Sagar, Robert Thompson, Manchester
Shand, James Sellar, Edinburgh
Stavert, Walter, Selkirk
Swindells, Fred, Hyde
Swinton, Thomas Henry, Liverpool
Thorp, Edward Frederick William, Manchester
Waddington, John Alfred, Blackburn

FIRST EXAMINATION.

AT a meeting of the Board of Examiners for England and Wales held on Thusday, January 28, the Report of the College of Preceptors on the examination held on January 12 was received; 294 candidates had presented themselves for examination, of whom 159 had failed. The following 135 passed, and their names have been placed upon the Register of Apprentices or Students:—

Allen, Frederick William, Boston
Allen, George William, Ongar
Allen, William Frederick, Market Bosworth
Anderson, Jean Maule, London
Ashwin, Alice Maud, Stratford-on-Avon
Ashworth, Whittaker, Liverpool
Barnaby, Frank Charles, Manchester
Bayne, Thomas, Dublin
Beattie, Edward, Derby
Bell, Henry Robert Kerr, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Bennett, William, jun., Bath
Berry, Harry Leopold Firth, Newton Heath
Black, John Oswald, St. Andrew's
Blaylock, William Waugh, Poole
Bowden, Harry Drysdale, Oxford

Brodie, John Dallas, Broxburn
Bruce, William, Glasgow
Burge, William George, St. John's Wood
Burke, William Dixon, Birmingham
Burnett, William Henry, Barton-on-Humber
Caddy, Richard Dewsbury, Midhurst
Calder, John Kinnaird, Edinburgh
Carr, James Augustus, Sunderland
Chorley, Cleasby, jun., Kendal
Cocks, Ernest Albert, Bromsgrove
Couner, John Blair, Greenock
Cooper, John William, Ebbw Vale
Davies, Frederick William, Louth, Lincs.
Davies, Lewis, New Quay
Davies, Tom Evans, New Quay
Dawson, Peter, Glasgow
Dickenson, Joseph Frederick, Hyson Green
Dolman, Thomas Tustin, Cheltenham
Douglas, James Reid, Dundee
Duncan, Charles Tocher, Dundee
Earnshaw, Richard Consitt, Eastbourne
Evans, Evan Lewis, Blaenau Festiniog
Findlay, William, Dundee
Fisher, George Francis Lewis, Plymouth
Fotheringham, William, Dundee
Francis, Henry St. David, Walthamstow
Gale, Joseph, Stamford
Gibson, Harry, Knutsford
Graham, William, Stanwix
Grant, Joseph, Banff
Gray, William, Upton Manor
Green, Walter George, Northampton
Griudley, Thomas Foulkes, Mold
Hebden, John, Padiham
Hewitt, Silas, Dunkinfield
Hindson, Edward William, Leeds
Hirst, Frederick Beaumont, Batley Carr
Holman, Henry, Silverton
Horn, John, Penrith
Houseman, James Edward, Louth, Lincs.
Huck, Henry, Leatherhead
Hunt, William Albert Edward, Birmingham
Hyslop, Thomas, Dumfries
Ives, George, Colchester
Jeffery, George Golder, Tring
Johnstone, Donald Forbes, Inverness
Jones, David, Kentish Town
Jones, Elizabeth Margaret, Woking
Jones, Thomas Pugh, Talley
Jones, Thomas Stephen, Llanrwst
Kent, Charles, Brighton
Kitson, George Thomson, Worcester
Kluge, Herman, Swansea
Langman, Herbert Ball, Haddenham
Leigh, George Herbert, Wcelsby
Lewis, John Lambert, Leeds
Lockhead, Alexander Russell, Ayr
Lumb, Henry Alexander, Liverpool
Lumsden, William James, Gateshead-on-Tyne
Macgregor, Duncan Macpherson, Glasgow
McArthur, John Clark, Dunoon
McGillivray, Alexander, Anstruther
Mackray, George, Ellon
McMillan, Matthew, Kilmaurs
Mason, George Washington, Colwyn Bay
Mellor, Reginald John, Hemel Hempstead
Metcalfe, John Thomas, St. John's Wood
Michelmore, Philip John Reap, Paignton
Miner, William Harold, Walsall
Mitchell, Thomas Arthur, Huddersfield
Moore, John Edward Langford, Welshpool
Morris, Robert Leitch, Dunfermline
Mowat, James Heatly, Edinburgh
Pickering, Francis, Spennymoor
Pickering, William Cowper, Northampton
Price, Ernest Edwin, Abertillery
Prichard, Richard John, Brynderwen
Pugh, William Henry Walker, Swindon
Raywood, Vaughan Rycroft, Harrogate
Reavill, Sydney Percy, Liverpool
Reeves, Richard, West Bromwich
Richards, Ellis, Sarn
Richardson, Richard Conway, Liverpool
Richardson, Walter B., Brixton
Riley, Alfred, Bradford
Roberts, Frederick Walter, Bexhill
Roberts, Hugh Martin, Millom
Rogers, Albert, Weston-super-Mare
Russell, Walter George, Leicester
Scott, James Francis, Lambeth
Scott, William Atha, West Hartlepool
Senior, William Arthur, York
Sherlock, Robert Lionel, St. Helen's
Shufflebotham, Ernest, West Brampton
Smith, Frank, Bourne
Speirs, Gilbert Blair, Glasgow
Steggall, Octavius Frederick, Bloomsbury
Stephens, Annie Ethel, Cardigan
Stewart, George Henshall, Sandbach
Storey, Richard Park, Cartmel
Sturdy, Thomas Tyerman, Easingwold
Taubman, Henry Allen, Bloomsbury
Taylor, John Edward Brownlow, Colwick Vale
Thomas, Henry Sidney, Talgarth
Thomas, Thomas Henry, Birmingham
Thomas, William Henry, Bristol
Thorp, Ernest, Southport
Toy, Hubert George, Birmingham
Trembath, Frederic, Penzance
Upson, Charles, Southampton
Wait, Frederick William, Newark
Wallace, William Henry, York
Ward, Wm. Hy. Chancewell, London
Watkins, Gerrard, Boston
Westley, George Ernest, Walsall
Williams, Julian Francis, Coleford
Woodruff, Herbert, Manchester
Woodward, Harrison, Husthwaite
Wright, Andrew, jun., Anerley
Yeats, William George, Hornsey

The following is a list of the centres at which the examination was held, showing the number of candidates at each centre and the result :—

—	Candidates Examined	Passed	Failed	—	Candidates Examined	Passed	Failed
Aberdeen ..	8	2	6	Leeds	13	8	5
Aberystwith ..	1	—	1	Lincoln	7	3	4
Birmingham ..	16	10	6	Liverpool ..	17	7	10
Brighton ..	5	2	3	London	37	20	17
Bristol	8	3	3	Manchester ..	23	9	14
Cambridge ..	4	1	3	Newcastle-on-T.	8	3	5
Canterbury ..	1	—	1	Northampton ..	3	2	1
Cardiff	6	3	3	Norwich.. ..	1	—	1
Carlisle	7	3	4	Nottingham ..	15	5	10
Carmarthen ..	10	5	5	Oxford	5	2	3
Carnarvon ..	8	5	3	Penzance ..	1	1	—
Darlington ..	3	2	1	Peterborough ..	5	3	2
Dundee	11	6	5	Plymouth ..	4	1	3
Edinburgh ..	17	7	10	Sheffield.. ..	1	—	1
Exeter	6	2	4	Shrewsbury ..	2	1	1
Glasgow.. ..	16	6	10	Southampton ..	6	3	3
Hull	4	1	3	Worcester ..	2	2	—
Jersey	1	—	1	York	10	4	6
Lancaster ..	4	3	1				

Certificates by approved examining bodies were received from the undermentioned in lieu of the Society's examination :—

Griffiths, Arthur Valentine, Longton
Hayward, Charles Edward, Trowbridge
Paterson, John, Glasgow
Rowe, John Westaway, Wrexham
Sheldrake, Albert Mason, Colchester

A MEETING of the proprietors of the German Gold- und Silber-Schiede Anstalt will be held in Frankfort-on-Main on February 16 to consider the suggested increase of the share-capital from 3,600,000m. to 5,000,000m.

BELATED.—Professor Koch has, it is said, succeeded in making an important improvement in his tuberculin, which is expected to add greatly to its efficacy. Details of the improvement will be published shortly.

AMONG the speakers at the annual banquet of the Medico-Legal Society at Hoffman House, New York, was Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, of the firm of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., who responded to the toast "Americans in London."

A CASCARADE.—The Detroit papers give an account of a Christmas entertainment given by Parke, Davis & Co., in that city, to their employés. The company numbered 900, and the Light Infant Armoury was engaged for the festivity. A mixed chorus of thirty-two voices, a triple male quartet, and a brass band, all drawn from the staff, occupied the first hour. Then followed a burlesque base-ball game between the "Trifoliums" and the "Cascara Cordials." Dancing came next, and somewhere in between a toothsome supper was interjected. Bedtime 2 A.M. The entire expense of the merriment was borne by the firm.

AN APOTHEKER CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.—Apotheker Dr. Mylius, of Leipzig, was convicted of manslaughter before the Criminal Court in Elberfeld, on January 18, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment and the cost of the trial. He was at the same time acquitted of a second charge brought against him—that of infringing the Prussian medical regulations. The charge of which Dr. Mylius has been found guilty was that in 1890 he executed an order from an hotel-keeper in Elberfeld, named Nehl, for one dozen bottles liq. colchic. comp., a preparation advertised by Dr. Mylius. The bottles bore the direction to take two teaspoonfuls in forty-eight hours, but no other indication setting forth the dangerous nature of the contents. Nehl drank half a bottleful in one dose, and died in consequence. The hotel keeper's death, urged Dr. Mylius's counsel, was due to the victim's own carelessness, and Dr. Mylius was no more responsible for it than a publican would be for the death of a customer who purchased a bottle of rum from him and emptied it at a draught. With regard to the alleged infringement of the Prussian medical regulations, Dr. Mylius, who was domiciled in Saxony, and a Saxon subject, owed no allegiance to any Prussian regulations.

THE PERFUMERY DRAWBACK.

Meeting of Manufacturing Perfumers at the London Chamber of Commerce.

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting of manufacturing perfumers was held at the London Chamber of Commerce at 3 P.M. on Friday, January 29, for the purpose, as the notice of convention had it, of considering "the desirability or otherwise of approaching H.M. Treasury with the view of having the same facilities extended to British perfumers that are now enjoyed by the trade in France and Germany—viz. of working with duty-free spirit, paying duty only on the goods sent out for home consumption." The proposal referred to is that the trade should apply to the Treasury for permission to supply spirit from the bonded warehouses at present existing, not only for export, but also for home consumption, paying duty on the latter.

Punctually at 3 o'clock Mr. Thos. Tyrer entered to take the chair he has so often adorned. We heard it said that the perfumers, desirous of having as their chairman one who had not taken sides in the question dividing their own ranks, and who was familiar with the drawback system as applied to medicinal preparations, endeavoured at the last moment to secure one after another of the gentlemen who had taken a leading part in the tincture-drawback negotiations of some years ago. Mr. Tyrer had agreed to undertake the duty pressed upon him.

When our representative presented himself for admission he was informed that the meeting was about to decide whether it should be an open or a closed one. After a few minutes the decision to have the proceedings reported was announced, and as our reporter entered Mr. Holdsworth—who subsequently did most of the speaking on behalf of the manufacturers not in bond—was offering some observations on the desirability of having the proceedings brought under the notice of as many persons interested as possible, not only in London but in the provinces as well, through THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Clearing the Way.

Mr. Tyrer opened the proceedings by calling upon Mr. Fielding to give the meeting an account of the interview between himself and the other "free-trade delegates" and Dr. Bell, of Somerset House.

["Free-traders" and "monopolists," we may here state, were the terms used throughout the proceedings to denote respectively the perfumers not manufacturing in bond, and those who do so manufacture, any invidious sense of the appellations being expressly repudiated.]

Mr. Fielding said the report was substantially embodied in the paper before the meeting. Dr. Bell had requested the delegates not to go too far into details, though he was open to any suggestion as to detail with regard to the sizes of bottles. His department were really anxious to push the thing through, and give to them the same facilities as those enjoyed by the druggists. It was not intended, Dr. Bell further observed, to interfere with the advantages at present enjoyed by those who worked in bond under the Customs. They could either go on as they were doing now or take advantage of the new drawback regulations at their option.

Some correspondence was then read which had passed between Mr. Sainsbury and the Revenue in July last, and which was to the effect that that gentleman's application to be allowed to manufacture perfumes in bond could not be entertained. A circular letter was here distributed to the delegates, which was said to contain a transcript of notes, taken during the interview, of Dr. Bell's unofficial view of what would be the proposals to which the Treasury might be expected to agree. To those who understood the question it was clear that Dr. Bell could not have made some of the statements attributed to him in this letter; but, as the document formed the basis of subsequent proceedings, it is here reproduced:—

Suggestions for Consideration of the Perfumery Trade.

1. That the minimum weight of the cases containing perfumery for export be half a hundredweight.

2. That the minimum size of the bottles contained in such cases be half an ounce in capacity, or such size as may be multiples of half an ounce.

3. That the trade should agree with the Revenue authorities as to what intermediate sizes be permitted.

4. That the trade should agree with the Revenue authorities upon a schedule of the contents of all cases exported.

5. That all internal cases (*i.e.*, cases included in packages of goods other than perfumes) should contain bottles of the same size.

6. That half-a-dozen to one dozen bottles from each case be checked to ascertain their capacity by the Customs officials on exportation.

7. That samples from three to five ounces be examined by the Revenue authorities for the purpose of enabling them to ascertain the alcoholic strength of perfumes on which drawback is claimed.

8. That the trade shall consider and agree as to what facilities can be given to the Revenue authorities for the purpose of testing for drawback.

9. That the drawback allowed on export be from 4 to 5 per cent. all round.

10. That the general regulations governing the manufacture, in bond or otherwise, of perfumes for export be based upon those already issued under the general orders of November 26 1883, and March 23, 1889, with respect of tinctures, liniments, and medicinal spirits.

Mr. Eugene V. Barrett (Atkinson & Co.) was much surprised that these suggestions should be put before the meeting in this unexpected manner. He thought they ought to know if they came with the authority of the Treasury or Excise. If they were simply the suggestions of the delegates they could, of course, then discuss them one with another.

Mr. Tyrer: This is the rough suggestion of the Excise authority—it comes from them.

Mr. Holdsworth: Dr. Bell says that before the general order would be issued he wished to be informed on several points. He (Mr. Holdsworth) pressed him for a rough draft of what he thought would be contained in the general order, and the paper before them was the result. It would hardly be fair to Dr. Bell to say that those would actually be the clauses of the order; they were simply for discussion, and were only authoritative in the sense that they were notes of Dr. Bell's remarks taken by a shorthand-writer attached to the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Barrett said he did not think they were in a position to discuss the suggestions; they were matters which required consideration.

Mr. Tyrer remarked that it was no use going through the suggestions now and then having to go through the whole thing again. He would like to ask the delegates if what they had before them was practically a true transcript of what they understood Dr. Bell to say?

Mr. Fielding replied that paragraph 9 did not express what Dr. Bell said. It was rather unintelligible, in fact. What Dr. Bell said was that they were prepared to make an allowance.

Mr. Tyrer: Then they ought to take it that this paragraph 9 was the only one objected to as not a faithful report. Dr. Bell's own notes could be the only explanation. He would take it that the others represented what the delegates understood him to say. They might now begin with the first one, and ask for any expression of opinion.

The Clauses Discussed.

The clauses of the "suggestions" circular were then taken *seriatim*.

With regard to No. 1 the delegates declared that the weight referred to was gross weight. The limit was put at ½ cwt. because the Treasury feared that if a smaller package were allowed it might be easy to take it on board, get the export declaration signed, and then quietly slip it ashore again. Mr. Barrett and Mr. Gosnell strongly urged that the minimum should be reduced, and, finally, the former proposed a resolution to make the minimum 28 lbs. This was put to the vote and defeated by 15 votes to 8, the clause as it stood being then approved of. It was a matter of some significance, perhaps, that the bonded manufacturers voted with, and nearly all others against, Mr. Barrett. After this trial of strength there were no further divisions, amendments to other clauses being carried or negatived *nem. con.*

Around No. 2 pretty brisk discussion raged. Perfumers are in the habit of putting up bottles of much less capacity than half an ounce—even as low as a quarter of an ounce, 3 drachms or 2 drachms ("1 minim," someone interpolated

here), and a much lower minimum would have to be adopted to suit the trade. After considerable discussion the suggestion that the minimum size should be 1 drachm and the multiples those of a drachm, was unanimously adopted. Mr. E. V. Barrett here wished to go back to the consideration of No. 1, and to make a fresh attempt to reduce the minimum weight. Perfumers, he said, often had orders for ten dozen or one gross of 1-oz. perfumes and would be unable to execute those. The meeting, however, would have none of this argument, and passed to the consideration of clause 3, which was adopted without much discussion. No. 4 was also agreed to, the chairman explaining that by schedule was meant a form to be filled up and to accompany each shipment, and that this was a pure matter of office routine. Clause 5, Mr. Holdsworth thought, did not accurately represent Dr. Bell's suggestion, and the words in brackets were subsequently struck out. When the sixth clause was reached, Mr. Barrett demurred to its acceptance on the ground that the disturbance of a large number of put-up bottles in a shipment would cause great annoyance and extra expense, and another perfumer proposed that the authorities should be asked to measure the capacity of empty bottles corresponding in size to the filled ones and calculate the contents of the latter by this means. The Chairman gave his experiences of the sampling of tincture-shipments, and thought that the reasonableness of the authorities might be depended upon, and that they would not wilfully do anything to obstruct the smooth course of business. The suggestion that the tincture-system be adopted was then agreed to. Passing next to clause 7, the question arose whether the samples were to be taken from the bulk or from the filled bottles? In tinctures, said Mr. Tyrer, the samples were taken from the case when ready for shipment, and he supposed that the same course would be followed here. It was elicited that Dr. Bell had declared that the authorities would either pay for the alcohol contained in the samples or return them, where possible, after examination. Messrs. Gosnell and Barrett strongly insisted that it should be made clear that they expected to be repaid, not only for the alcohol, but also for the other ingredients in the samples, at cost price. The eighth clause did not give rise to any discussion of importance, but the ambiguously-worded ninth was discussed at length. Messrs. Gosnell and Barrett again urged that the allowance for waste should be increased. The margin of 2 per cent. variation in spirit-strength allowed to the tincture-shippers would not suit the perfumers, who had not the same facilities for accurately determining the strength of their spirit and who frequently had to ship from "old stock" which might have deteriorated considerably. Mr. Tyrer smiled at the notion that popular perfumes should be drawn from deteriorated stock, and thought that if the perfumers did not check the strength of the spirit with exactitude it was their own fault, and they ought to mend their practice. Dr. Bell had explained to the delegates the statistics upon which he based his suggestion for a waste-allowance of 4 or 5 per cent., but had bound them to secrecy. The question then arose whether this allowance was independent of the compounder's allowance of 4*d.* per gallon or excluded it. The secretary of the Chamber explained that it included everything and represented the total allowance proposed to be made. The clause was then amended, and some verbal alterations were made in the concluding clause (No. 10), the following became the reading of

The Revised Suggestions.

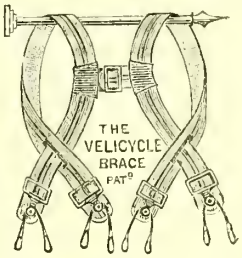
1. That the minimum weight of the cases containing perfumery for export be half a hundredweight, gross.
2. That the minimum size of the bottles contained in such cases be 1 drachm in capacity, or such sizes as may be multiples of 1 drachm.
3. That the trade should agree with the Revenue authorities as to what intermediate sizes be permitted.
4. That the trade should agree with the Revenue authorities upon a schedule of the contents of all cases exported.
5. That all packages shall contain bottles of the same size.
6. That the present Customs method of ascertaining the fluid capacity of the bottles be adopted.
7. That samples of from 3 to 5 oz. be examined by the Revenue authorities for the purpose of enabling them to ascertain the alcoholic strength of perfumes on which drawback is claimed, such samples to be allowed for at cost.
8. That the trade should consider and agree as to what facilities can be given to the Revenue authorities for the purpose of testing for drawback.
9. That the allowance for waste be from 4 to 5 per cent., exclusive of the compounder's allowance.
10. That the general regulations governing the manufacture of perfumes for export be based upon those already issued under the general orders of November 26, 1888, and March 23, 1889, with respect to tinctures, liniments, and medicinal spirits.

These will be forwarded to Dr. Bell as expressive of the views of the perfumers; and when his answer (which is now expected to assume an official shape) arrives, a meeting of wholesale and manufacturing perfumers who are members of the Chamber of Commerce—but no others—will be called to discuss the matter further.

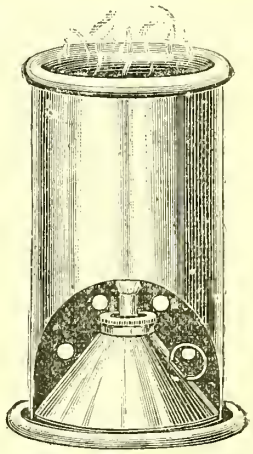
By the time this matter was settled, it had become so late that the agenda subject could only be discussed in a most perfunctory manner, and nothing was elicited on this subject calling for any comment.

Notes of Novelties.

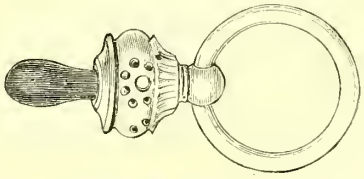
Mr. Vincent Wood points out to us, and we think with some justice, that in our notice last week we scarcely did justice to his lately-patented "Velicycle" brace. The principle patented is not at all that of the "Argosy" brace, as our note stated. The "Velicycle" is, as may be seen from the engraving, a brace which fits firmly round and supports the shoulders, this support being rendered always uniform by the device of passing the front segment of each through a leather slot in each back segment. The consequence is that with every motion of the body, as in cycling for instance, the brace gives in the necessary direction, but the fixed pressure on the shoulders is always maintained. Mr. Wood makes these braces with pads where necessary for cases of incipient deformity, but the general use of the braces will be, we should expect, by cyclists and others who want a free action of the limbs with the support which such braces are calculated to give.



Messrs. H. Gilbertson & Son are agents for a simple arrangement for diffusing the vapour of eucalyptus or other volatile disinfectants or inhalants in an apartment. This is called Hogg's Improved Steam Vaporiser. It is a little boiler, in which water is heated by a spirit-lamp, and on the top of which is a loose metal saucer, in which the disinfectant is placed.



Another of Messrs. Gilbertson's ideas is an "Antiseptic Soothing Teat" for infants. This is a xylonite perforated ball with a teat attached. In the ball is some cotton-wool charged with camphor, menthol, and eucalyptus oil, the odour of which it is believed will be effective against the microbes of influenza or scarlet and other fevers. This is a 6*d.* article, and seems cheap. The



"Vaporiser" is to sell at 2*s.* 6*d.* which seems rather dear.

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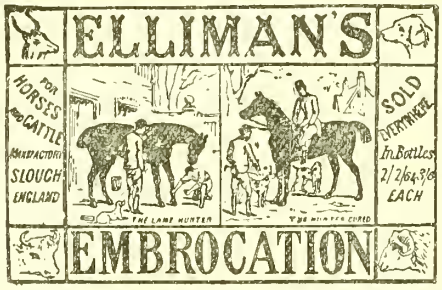
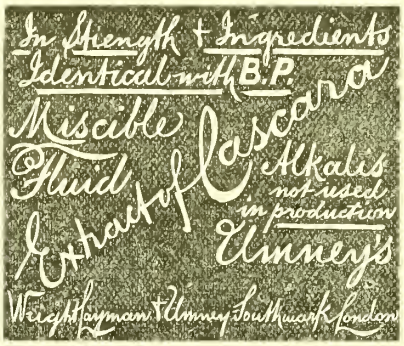
SHOW CARDS, 24 × 17 or 17 × 12,
Free to any address in the United Kingdom.



See first page, facing inside of front cover, in this issue for latest particulars.



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DAY'S OIL OF THE NIGHT

For Sprains, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Cramp, Chest Colds, &c. and general Aches, Pains, and Soreness. 1/1½ and 2/9 per bottle.

Printing, with Name of Chemist, free: further particulars write

DAY & SONS, CREWE, CHESHIRE.

SILICATED CARBON FILTERS

PATENT SELF-AERATING MOVEABLE BLOCKS

WORKS, BATTERSEA LONDON, S.W.

MOSS'S MISCIBLE CASCARA.

Mixes with Water. Not Nauseous. Certain and Pleasant.

See the Medical and Pharmaceutical Press.

In 1-lb. and 5-lb. bottles, through any Wholesale House, or from the only makers—

JOHN MOSS & COMPANY,
Galen Works, New Cross Road, LONDON, S.E.

MUMFORD'S

(FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.)

PURE CRUSHED LINSEED	18/	1 cwt. carriage paid; or 7, 14 & 28 lbs. free on rail Lond.
PURE STARCH POWDER	26/	1 cwt. carriage paid; or 7, 14 & 28 lbs. free on rail Lond.
PURE FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	16/	1 cwt. carriage paid; or 7, 14 & 28 lbs. free on rail Lond.
PURE FULLER'S EARTH	14/	1 cwt. carriage paid; or 7, 14 & 28 lbs. free on rail Lond.

CARRIAGE PAID

To Railway Stations within a radius of 200 MILES from London; or 2/ per cwt. allowed on account of carriage to Stations beyond on Orders of a total weight of not less than 112 lbs. ALL BAGS INCLUDED.

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AS SUPPLIED TO THE QUEEN.
In Bottles and Patent Syphons.

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Fletchers' Concentrated Liquors

"MANIFESTLY VERY CONVENIENT."—*British Medical Journal.*

PHARMACEUTICAL STATISTICS.

THE number of names on the official Register of Chemists and Druggists at the end of 1891 was 14,658. In that year the Census showed a total population in Great Britain

of 33,034,121. So that there was in this country last year 1 qualified chemist to every 2,322 inhabitants. In 1881 there was a population of 29,710,012 and 13,655 names on the register, or a proportion of 1 chemist to every 2,175 persons in Great Britain.

Of course the average *clientèle* of chemists is greater than what appears from the above figures, for, as is well known, the number of chemists and druggists actually in business is much less than the number actually qualified. But it is reasonable to assume that the proportion of those in business to those not in business was not greater in 1891 than in 1881. Indeed, we should expect that the further we progress from the beginning of the official registration, up to a certain point, the more numerous would be the qualified men not in business. The unexamined men put on the register in 1868 were all in business, and, until they had all died off, they would necessarily count against the qualified men not actually in business. In other words, we should think it reasonable to assume that chemists' businesses were not really more numerous in 1891 than they were in 1881, notwithstanding the small increase of registered men. And we have the undoubted fact that in the interval the population has increased by nearly three-and-a-half millions.

This is a striking fact, the signification of which is on the surface. It points to a changing condition of the drug trade which we have often indicated, and which it is wise to recognise. We do not believe that the population consume any less medicine per head than they were formerly in the habit of doing. Indeed, we could easily give proof that the quantities of drugs and medicinal chemicals disposed of in this kingdom have grown in a much larger ratio than the population. Medicine is mainly an article of luxury, and, as people become wealthier, they indulge in it more freely, or, at least, indulge in more expensive forms of it. The number of the qualified medical practitioners on the medical register increased from 22,936 in 1880 to 29,163 in 1890. We may be sure that the number of chemists would have developed with something like equal steps in the same period if there had not been some special circumstances which counteracted the natural tendency. Evidently we have the explanation in the rapid growth of the large new businesses and the coincident extinguishment of the "snug" businesses of past days.

The last ten years have witnessed a considerable strengthening of the position of professional men. Men who, in medicine, chemistry, or other paths of scientific qualification can satisfy the public of their competence, can more easily command remuneration for their special knowledge. At the same time, the tendency has been for business to be carried on on a larger scale and with much smaller profits. The process of the smaller businesses being eaten up by the larger ones is evidently in operation.

The numerical-strength table of the Pharmaceutical Society is more hopeful than it has been for many years. For the first time since 1870 the "pharmaceutical-chemist" members show an increase in the year. The increase is only six, it is true, and is more than balanced by the loss of nine life-members of the same class, but it is an indication of health in the most vital section of the Society's constituents. Chemist-and-druggist members—that is, men who were put on the register in 1868 by reason of being then in business, and who have had the right of joining the Society as members—again mark a decline, as must be expected—the class from which such members are recruited being doomed to extinction. The recent abolition of the entrance-fee may likely enough occasion a spurt in the course of the current year, but no permanent increase of strength is possible in that quarter. Associates in business—that is, men who have passed the Minor examination and have gone into business on their own account—are 74 better; associates not in business—that is, qualified men who have not gone into business—show an increase of 161; and students—that is, youths who have passed the Preliminary and have subscribed to the Society—have increased by 52. The net result of the year to the Society is that it now counts 3,558 members and associates of the rank of masters, and 1,967 assistants and apprentices. A year ago the numbers were 3,501 and 1,754 respectively. The improvement, we expect, may be credited to a great extent to Mr. Carteighe's efforts last winter. We congratulate not only the Society, but the trade generally, on this improvement, for it is not desirable from any point of view that the body which alone can represent chemists and druggists officially should be reduced to either pecuniary or numerical impotence.

THE PERFUME DRAWBACK.

THE London manufacturing perfumers mustered nearly twenty-five strong at the Chamber of Commerce last Friday to consider the unofficial suggestions of the Inland Revenue authorities for the regulation of the drawback on perfumed spirits. Taking into account the comparative smallness of the perfumery trade as compared with other industries accustomed to assemble periodically at Botolph House, the gathering may be described as a fairly representative one. Moreover, it constituted the first meeting at which the voice of the majority, hitherto repressed by processes testifying to the ingenuity rather than to the catholicity of a few highly respected and prominent members of the trade, found adequate expression. It was also the first meeting to which a representative of this journal was admitted at the express desire of that portion of the manufacturers, who have nothing to fear from publicity, and who were sufficiently numerous to outvote any proposal (if such had been made) to keep the proceedings secret. We may claim for ourselves some credit for having called the attention of manufacturing perfumers generally to the negotiations that were being conducted—not, perhaps, in wilful opposition to their interests, but certainly without their publicly expressed sanction—by a small section of their number, who, with one or two exceptions, were manufacturers in bond. The unrepresentative character of the original committee is shown by the desire expressed to its members by the Government authorities, after one or two conferences, to hear the views of the non-bonded exporters also. That wish intimated by the Treasury had, no doubt, something to do with the representative character and the numerical strength of last Friday's meeting. It was the first genuine trade meeting held under the auspices of the newly-formed perfumery section of the Chamber, and, in view of its unorganised condition, the absence of a clear, bold, decisive expression of opinion is scarcely a matter for astonishment.

The notice convening the meeting stated that the subject of discussion would be the desirability of approaching the Treasury for the purpose of obtaining for British perfumers similar facilities to those enjoyed by manufacturers in France and Germany. As a matter of fact, however, those advantages, and the desirability of transplanting them to British soil, were scarcely alluded to except at the fag end of the meeting. The principal conversation was based on an unofficial communication, in which the Inland Revenue authorities laid down, in ten clauses, the facilities which they proposed to allow to perfumers in the matter of drawback. These ten points, in the somewhat unintelligible form in which they were submitted to the meeting, and in their amended form as they emerged from the crucible of criticism, will be found on another page. It will here suffice to

say, therefore, that they run on lines very similar to those conceded to the exporters of medicinal tinctures, with the exception that the size of the bottles allowed will be much smaller for perfumery than for tinctures, and that, in addition to the drawback on the alcohol in the perfumes, a "waste margin" of either 4 or 5 per cent. will be allowed, instead of an allowance of 4*d.* per gallon, and an extra 4 per cent. for "waste" as in the case of tinctures.

We observe that the Treasury have agreed to leave those perfumers who already work in bond under the supervision of the Customs in the enjoyment of that privilege, at any rate, for the present, and that the new regulations will be applicable only to those manufacturers who have now no export facilities at all, and to such of the bonded makers as may choose to accept them in preference to the advantages they now possess. If we may judge from the interest shown by the bonded manufacturers in the proposed new regulations, and the minuteness with which they discussed the points suggested by the Revenue as the basis of the coming arrangement, some of them are considering whether they might not with advantage change their present status for that which will be created for others. As the matter now stands a small deputation of non-bonded manufacturers will confer with the authorities, and a further meeting of the perfumery trade (this time limited to such firms as are members of the Chamber of Commerce) will then be called to give the proposals final consideration.

Information is being collected upon the subject of the facilities existing in France and Germany, and the Revenue will then be invited to grant to British manufacturers whatever concessions are most desirable in the systems under which their continental rivals work. These systems are, briefly, as follow: In Paris, somewhere just outside the fortifications, there is a great central warehouse where all the perfumers may make their goods with duty-free spirit, and put them up under Government supervision. Everything is done there, even the making of the cardboard boxes. There is not one official for every firm, but a sufficient staff supervising the whole place, and for whose cost the combined manufacturers reimburse the Government. Artificial light is provided, and the working hours are from 8 A.M. to 6 or 7 P.M. (In London the Customs day closes at 4 P.M.) Upon all raw spirit or manufactured perfumes which a maker removes from the warehouse for use in France he pays the duty as it leaves the building. He can take any quantity he likes, and put up his goods in any shape of package that suits him. All goods destined for export are sent away under control of the Revenue without paying any duty.

In Germany each maker manufactures in his own warehouse, which is placed under Government control, and the manufacture is either watched constantly by an official, or the manufacturer may select a plan under which a set of books is kept showing the quantity of alcohol used, and the works are inspected at intervals.

There is, no doubt, something to be said in favour of either of these two systems; and it is certainly most desirable that the British perfumery industry should be freed from any trammels that may hinder its unrestricted development, and should be in a position to compete on equal terms with the foreigner in neutral markets; and this condition, it is hoped, may result from the movement now in progress.

MR. J. J. CLAYTON, of Woodchurch Road, Oxton, is about to open a shop in Birkenhead.

MR. DAVID S. ANDERSON, formerly of Musselburgh, has bought the business at Chesterfield formerly carried on by Mr. A. Lowe.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

ON Wednesday, February 3, the monthly meeting of the Council was held in the Society's House, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at three o'clock, the President, Mr. William Hayes, in the chair.

The other members of the Council present were the Vice-President (Mr. Robinson), Messrs. Grindley, W. F. Wells, Dr. Burne, Charles Evans, Beggs, Sunner, Montgomery, Professor Tichborne, Boyd, Merrin, Lyons, and Gibson.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

A letter was received from General Sir Dighton Probyn, conveying the thanks of the Prince and Princess of Wales for the telegram from the Council expressing sympathy with their Royal Highnesses on account of the death of the Duke of Clarence.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE EXAMINATIONS.

A letter was received from the Privy Council enclosing the following report from Dr. George Duffey on the Pharmaceutical Examinations held during 1891:—

30 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin.
December 12, 1891.

May it please your Excellency,—In accordance with the order of Her Majesty's Privy Council of Ireland of December 30, 188[illegible], I have the honour to submit the following report on the Examinations held in Dublin during the present year (1891) by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for its licence in pharmacy. These examinations, as your Excellency is aware, are divided into two parts—viz., the Preliminary examination and the Pharmaceutical Licence examination—and are held at fixed quarterly periods. The Preliminary examination occupies one day, and the Licence examination three days. I attended during the progress of the examinations on each of these sixteen days, with one exception, and, by the courtesy of the examiners, was afforded the opportunity of reading the answers of a number of the candidates to the printed questions. Three new examiners—viz., one for the Preliminary examination (Dr. E. McDowel Cosgrave), one in materia medica and botany (Mr. Ninian Falkiner, M.B.), and one in pharmaceutical and general chemistry (Mr. Robert J. Montgomery, M.B.)—were elected in November, 1890, and with Mr. John Evans, who was re-elected for the fourth time examiner in pharmacy, conducted the examinations during the present year.

The October examinations were held in the Society's new premises at 67 Lower Mount Street. The rooms are spacious and well adapted for the purposes assigned to them, and the arrangements for the practical portions of the examination have been made with commendable care. Formerly the limited space available for the examinations interfered considerably with the efficiency of their conduct. Now the Society is to be congratulated upon having secured for itself a house in which the existing requirements for examinational purposes are adequately provided for, and which also affords accommodation for its school of chemistry and practical pharmacy instituted last year. I advocated the establishment of such a school in my report on the examinations held in October, 1886, to your Excellency's predecessor. The school is managed by a committee of the Council of the Society. On it accordingly rests the responsibility of laying down an adequate curriculum, and of seeing that the instruction given shall continue to be of such a solid educational character as will make students attending it not alone successful in passing the final examination of the Society, but also well-educated pharmacists. In this way the school should, and I trust will, be beneficial to the public, to the Society itself, and to the advancement of pharmacy.

During the year 98 candidates presented themselves for the Preliminary examination, the average annual number of candidates for this examination during the previous five years having been 48. The great increase during the present year is to be attributed to the number of candidates (40) who presented themselves at the last (the October) examination in consequence of the amended regulations for this examination, as approved of by order of Privy Council of

September 15 last, which includes several important additional subjects of examination coming into force at the next Preliminary examination in January. Of the 93 candidates 61 (=62·2 per cent.) were allowed the examination, and 37 (=37·8 per cent.) were rejected. This is apparently a higher percentage of successes than has hitherto been obtained at these examinations. But from the examiners' marks it would appear that there were 11 candidates who, according to the Orders of the Privy Council of April 18, 1888, in force at the time and regulating these examinations, were not entitled to pass, inasmuch as they did not obtain a percentage of 50 per cent. of the entire marks in English and arithmetic. In the October examination one candidate was passed who was only given four out of a maximum of twenty in Latin, not getting a single answer in parsing. Another was equally fortunate who scored five marks in the same subject (four in translation and one in parsing), two out of ten in physics and chemistry, the same in elementary botany, and nothing in the important subject of weights and measures. A third successful candidate also failed to get a mark both in the latter subject and in elementary botany. I am of opinion that these three candidates, as well as the eleven previously referred to, should have been rejected. If the number of passed candidates were thus reduced to 47, instead of 61, it follows that the percentage of passes would be only 48 per cent. instead of 62·2 per cent., which would be below the average percentage of former years, and consequently the percentage of rejections (52 per cent.) would be considerably higher than previously.

Twenty of the candidates had been rejected at previous Preliminary examinations—nine of these passed. Of the 11 remaining three were again rejected. I would suggest to the Society the consideration of the advisability of allowing candidates who fail on two occasions to pass the Preliminary examination the privilege of again presenting themselves. It would seem that a deficiency in elementary education and general intelligence, such as shown by two failures, would indicate the unsuitability of the candidate—even if eventually successful—for the further pursuit of the technical education necessary for a pharmacist. The average answering of the passed candidates was 56·5 per cent. The highest number of marks obtained by a candidate was 82 per cent. Three other candidates obtained over 70 per cent., and 11 over 60 per cent. Only 28 of the entire number of 93 candidates got any marks over 50 per cent. in English composition and grammar. Only one candidate was given full marks for dictation. The passage chosen for dictation at one examination appeared to me to be too easy. It was a paragraph of nine lines, taken from a newspaper of the day. (Vide Appendix.) In every other respect the examination papers—copies of which I enclose—were excellent and calculated to test the possession of a satisfactory knowledge of the subjects. I question, however, if the time given to the candidates—viz., three hours—was in every case sufficient. In this period they had to write answers to questions—varying from four to seven in number—on each of five distinct examination papers in different subjects, including the translation of a portion of the text from either Virgil or Cæsar into English, and the composition and writing of an essay on a given theme in addition to writing from dictation. A candidate should not feel hurried over his work, and I think one hour at least should be allowed for each paper. In the Preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain one hour and a half is allowed for each paper set, and the questions are not more difficult or longer than those given in the Irish Society.

For the Licence examination 33 candidates presented themselves. Twenty-six (= 78 per cent.) passed, and seven (= 21·2 per cent.) were rejected. This shows a higher rate of success than in any former year, and it is particularly noticeable for the improved answering in chemistry, on which subject formerly there were generally the largest number of rejections. Only one candidate failed in this subject during the year. At the July examination twelve out of thirteen candidates passed. Four of the candidates were allowed the examination after consultation among the examiners. Two of them had failed in botany, one in botany and materia medica, and the fourth wanted six marks to make up the regulation total of 55 per cent. in order to pass. Of the unpassed candidates there was one failure in each of the seven following groups:—Materia medica and grand total, ditto and pharmacy, chemistry, compounding, ditto and prescription-reading, prescription-reading and Pharmacopœia, ditto and grand total. The examinations were uniformly searching and practical. The following table shows the number of candidates for each of the two examinations during the past six years, and the percentage of passes and rejections in each:—

Year	No. of Candidates		Percentage Passed		Percent. Rejected	
	Prelim.	Licence	Prelim.	Licence	Prelim.	Licence
1886	46	33	57·8	33·4	42·2	66·6
1887	45	44	52·2	57	47·8	43
1888	52	41	54	61	46	39
1889	54	32	57·4	57·6	42·6	42·4
1890	46	45	56·5	73·3	43·4	26·6
1891	93	33	62·2	78·3	37·7	21·2

I notice that the Council of the Society, in their communication dated May 9, 1891, take exception to some of the observations I had the honour to address to your excellency on February 28, 1891, respecting changes in the Preliminary examination, and the addition of new subjects thereto. I have always considered the Preliminary examination a most important one, and have invariably urged that it should be strict and searching. This I felt was in accord with the laudable desire of the Council that the fact of a candidate passing it should be accepted as evidence that he was of fair intelligence, had had a good general scholastic education, and, consequently, came up to such a standard of proficiency as would indicate his competence and fitness for future study and apprenticeship as a pharmaceutical student—with which alone the Society has to deal.

While I do not deny that some knowledge of Euclid and of algebra may be of use to the pharmacist, I consider that a sufficient test of a candidate's general fitness could be obtained by examination in the previously existing range of subjects, if strictly conducted. I did not recommend any addition to or alteration in it. The reason assigned by the President of the Society for the new "tremendous addition" to the curriculum (as reported in the proceedings of the meeting of the Council, of February 4, 1891), was the wish to bring the Preliminary examination "up to the standard required by the General Medical Council," so that "candidates who pass the more difficult examination, if they want to prosecute medical studies," might have the examination recognised by the medical boards. And further as advanced by the Vice-president of the Society, "additional gentlemen would come in for our examination, *by which we shall make a profit.*" The same gentleman, at the next meeting of the Council, is reported to have said:—"We wanted *to increase our funds by examining young men* who would afterwards go on to the professions." THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST which is now, I believe, the official organ of the Society, in commenting upon this statement of the Vice-President, in its issue of March 14, 1891, remarks, "That may be very convenient for the minority who are so generously studied, but it is unjust to the majority, and is an illegitimate, if not an illegal, *method of increasing the funds.*" I am glad to observe that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society now disclaims having been actuated by any "unworthy motives" in this respect; but it would seem, from the statements I have quoted, that there were grounds for my remarks, and I trust that, under the circumstances, they may not be considered "uncalled for."

I would also desire to remark that the Council of the Society appears to hold an erroneous view of the nature of my duties as Visitor. These do not, I would respectfully submit, entail supervision on my part of the examination, but rather the duty of reporting, if necessary, as I had to do last year, the *want of supervision*, either by the examiners or on the part of the members of the Council in attending the examinations of the Society, as ordered by the Privy Council on March 21, 1888.

I have the honour to be
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
(Sd.) GEORGE F. DUFFEY, M.D. Dublin,
Visitor.

C

APPENDIX.

Paragraph given for dictation at the Preliminary examination on January 5, 1891:—

"It is stated that the telephone between London and Paris will now soon be completed. The land-wires have nearly all been fixed, and the submarine cable will be laid about the middle of the present month, if a favourable day can be obtained. About seven hours will probably suffice for putting down the cable. The Post-office authorities anticipate a large telephonic business with Paris."

On the motion of Mr. Wells, seconded by Mr. Beggs, Dr. Duffey's report was referred to the House and General Purposes Committee.

PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.

THE Society met on Wednesday, February 3, the attendance being about the average. The members of the new committee took their places for the first time, with M. Leidié as secretary. M. Planchon commenced the proceedings by reporting the correspondence received during the past month, and then opened the scientific portion of the meeting with a paper on

THE ASTRAGALUS SPECIES

He remarked that they are plants which adapt themselves to various conditions, and are interesting alike from a botanical point of view, and on account of the many medicinal preparations that may be produced from them. He reminded the meeting that besides the ordinary harmless kinds, there are others more or less venomous. Such are known in the United States of America as being at times harmful to cattle. He gave a short sketch of the achievements of the various *savants* who have made researches connected with this tribe of plant, and pointed out certain errors into which they have fallen. He illustrated his remarks by exhibiting an interesting sample of gum tragacanth which exudes from the trunks of *Astragalus verus*. This sample had been obtained by M. Balansa. M. Planchon's remarks had special reference to the Afghan and Persian varieties. He spoke of the disputed point as to the origin of manna, but concluded by saying it can be obtained by shaking the astragalus bushes, from which it falls in flakes. The Persians make it into a sort of cake or biscuit, treating it with almonds, pistaches, &c. This preparation is much esteemed by the natives. M. Planchon likewise submitted a sample of sarcocolla to the meeting. This is a popular food amongst Persian women, who believe it to produce a most beneficial effect. He described the origin of the discovery of this product, which is also derived from an astragalus.

M. Bürker followed with some remarks on the

ANALYSIS OF TEA.

With his usual interest in all that appertains to the chemistry of articles of alimentation in daily use, the affable vice-president has gone into the matter with various tea-merchants, besides studying the latest works on the subject. He gave the meeting a digest of these with his own observations thereupon. He thought it pretty well established that the commercial value of black tea is in direct proportions to the amount of theine contained in the sample analysed. In the case of green tea, this test does not answer, the question to be studied being rather the amount of tannin. These remarks aroused evident interest, and a lively conversational discussion followed. Some five or six members raised various points, but M. Bürker apparently succeeded in satisfying his interlocutors.

M. Chastayng then read the report of the Commission for the

ADMISSION OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

The Commission recommended that the following gentlemen be admitted as foreign correspondents of the Society—viz., MM. Fragner, of Prague; Corjescu, of Bucharest; and Ferreira de Silva, Professor of the Polytechnic School of Oporto. These gentlemen, remarked M. Chastayng, were already known to the Society by their works and researches, the scientific importance of which the Commission had considered before presenting their names to the Society for adoption.

Following this, M. Grimbert, of the Lying-in Hospital, made some remarks on the samples of

URINE PRECIPITATES,

which he presented to the Society as illustrative of urinalysis. His remarks on the presence of sugar therein were sharply questioned, and a somewhat excited discussion followed, commenced by M. Bürker, as to whether M. Grimbert's experiments were really conclusive or not. Nearly every member present, M. Moissan, M. Boymond, and M. Lafont amongst them, took part in the discussion. One member declared roundly that were there the slightest doubt of the presence of sugar, it should not be hinted at in analytical reports; it might only render the patient unnecessarily nervous. The general feeling of the meeting seemed to be against M. Grimbert, and it was feared that the sugar had been produced not by the urine but by the other substances used in the experiment. The debate finally became almost an uproar, and M. Lafont, leaving his seat, was shaking one of the doubted phials almost under M. Grimbert's nose to emphasize his observations, when the President's bell recalled the members to a sense of their dignity, and the incident was closed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. Barillé presented and passed round some samples of hygienic soda-water, which had come under his notice.

M. Viron called the attention of the Society to the adulteration of sponges, a certain foreign matter being introduced to improve their appearance and hide their defects. This substance, said he, could be readily detected by chemical means. Taking a sponge thus treated, he showed by actual experiment that by placing it in a saucer containing a mineral acid it turned a reddish colour. Treated afterwards by an alkali, such as ammonia, it gave a yellowish tint. He had tried to isolate the substance, but found this difficult.

M. Léger read a paper on "The analysis of a liquid from a chylous cyst (*kyste chyleux*).

M. Schmitt read the financial report of the Society. He proposed that members who had not paid subscriptions for a certain time should have their names struck off the lists of the Society. M. Schmitt's draconian severity was received with a good-natured smile by most of the members present, and no immediate action was voted against the delinquents in question.

MORE WONDERS OF ELECTRICITY.—Astonishing experiments have been shown this week at the Royal Institution by Mr. Nikola Tesla, a young electrician from America. Mr. Tesla first became famous as the inventor of the first alternate-current electric motor—that is to say, a motor which transforms currents, rapidly changing their direction to and fro, into mechanical power. He has proceeded with his studies in high-frequency currents—that is, in the rapid change of direction, and now he exhibits a specially-devised alternating-current dynamo carrying nearly 400 electro-magnets, driven at some 2,000 revolutions per minute, and supplying a current alternating 20,000 times or more per second. With this he realises the idea of many electricians of producing electric-light in a vacuum-tube without the intervention of any filament. By joining to the poles of his generator two sheets of tinfoil, one over his head and the other on the table, the space between immediately became electrified, and a long vacuum-tube waved about in it, without attachment to any conductor whatever, glowed in the darkness like a flaming sword. This experiment was intended to illustrate the possibility of rendering an entire room so electric, by plates in the ceiling or under the floor, that vacuum-bulbs placed anywhere within it would yield a light. Still more wonderful is the fact that currents of these extremely high potentials appear to be absolutely without effect upon the human organism. Taking an iron bar in one hand and a vacuum-tube in the other, the lecturer made his body a portion of the circuit by placing the point of a bar upon a terminal, emitting sparks several inches long. The vacuum-tube glowed brilliantly, while the lecturer remained wholly unaffected. If the force had been one five-hundredth of what it was it would probably have killed him instantly.

CONTINUOUS PERCOLATORS AND FAT-EXTRACTORS.

By W. H. Symons.

Abstract of a Paper read before the Chemists' Assistants' Association, January 28, 1892.

THE principal forms of apparatus in common use for continuous percolation were exhibited. It was found almost impossible to ascribe many of them to their original inventors, as it was so easy to devise an apparatus of this kind and so difficult to ascertain if it had been used before, but the following names were mentioned — Payen, Tollen,

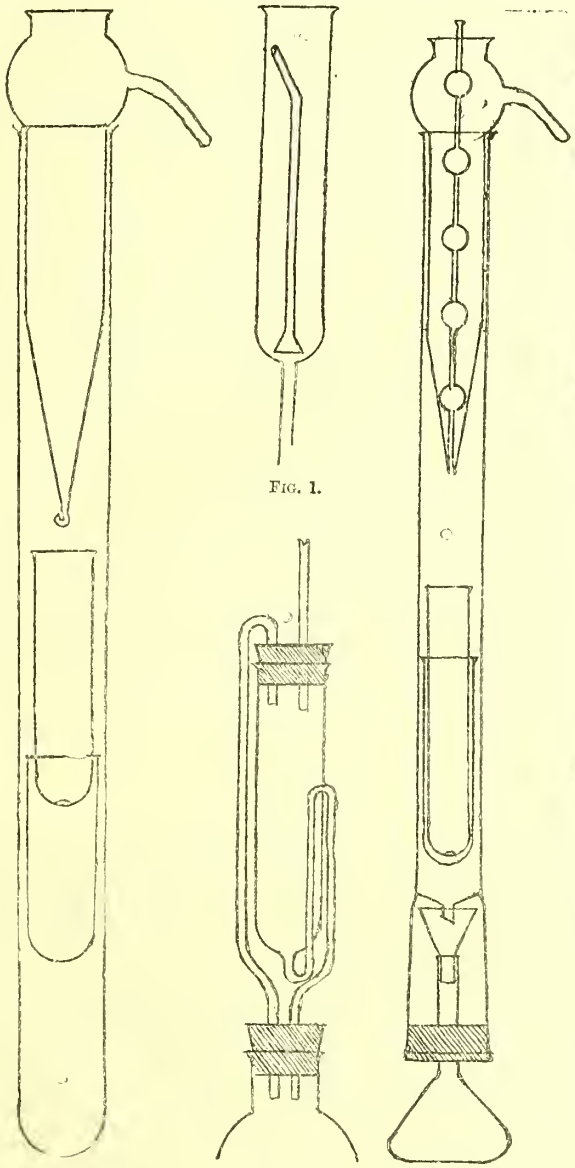


Fig. 1.

Fig. 4. Fig. 2. Fig. 3.

Thresh, Soxhlet, Blount, Crawley, and Foersters—and the advantages and disadvantages of each were pointed out.

Mr. Symons also exhibited several forms which he had himself devised. One of these (fig. 1) he exhibited at an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society in October, 1834. The other (fig. 2) was on the principle of Soxhlet's, and consisted of a percolator about an inch in diameter, drawn out below into a narrow tube, which is bent to form an intermittent syphon, and fitted to a flask by means of a good cork. Through this cork also passes another tube (to convey the vapour of the boiling solvent), bent at its upper extremity twice at right angles, and so made to communicate with the upper part of the percolator, as does also another tube, which serves as a condenser—this tube must be at least a quarter of an inch in diameter.

It was pointed out that the first of these, like Tollen's, Thresh's, Blount's, and Crawley's, was not really automatic; that the contents of the percolator were liable to boil, to overflow, or run dry if not watched and regulated. Where corks were used these were a source of contamination. From the surface of a single cork about an inch in diameter 25 milligrams of extractive was obtained by boiling with chloroform. Corks which have been so extracted become brittle, and are always liable to crack, and so present fresh surfaces for extraction. Of course this could be avoided by using glass stoppers, but these were expensive, and liable to crack or leak just at the critical moment. The author therefore recommended the following as avoiding corks and stoppers altogether. A long glass tube (fig. 4) closed at its lower extremity is used as a jacket to hold the percolator and the condenser, both of which slide easily in it. If necessary, a receiving vessel and funnel, with filter, may also be placed in the tube; or this large glass tube may be open at both ends (fig. 3), and have a diaphragm about three inches from its lower end, in the centre of which is a tube three-eighths of an inch in diameter. A flask carrying a funnel and filter can then be fitted to the lower end of the large tube by means of a cork, but, as the mouth of the flask is well above the cork and very little vapour is condensed here, no extract from the cork enters the flask. The long tube is partially covered outside by some non-conducting material (not shown in the figure) to lessen loss of heat.

The form of percolator recommended consists of two test-tubes—one fitting within the other. The inner one is the longer; it has an aperture at its lower extremity, and can be raised or lowered at pleasure. As long as these two tubes are together (fig. 3), the contents are subject to continuous maceration, and with continuously changing menstruum; and, if the source of heat is removed, the contents are still covered with liquid. But if the inner tube be raised (fig. 4), as it can be by a string or wire, without disturbing the apparatus, the liquid percolates through the other tube, and may be examined to see if the exhaustion is complete.

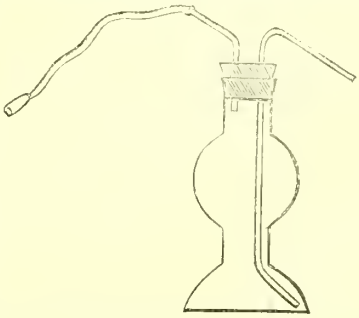
It was explained that the intermitteut syphon of Blount's and Crawley's percolators did not act when surrounded by vapour of boiling solvent.

Mr. Symons referred to the helix condenser as the most efficient of condensers, but it is expensive, difficult to make, and easily broken.

An open water-bath must not be used as a source of heat. Syrupy phosphoric acid, oil, or glycerine, with a suitable regulator, answers well. If there is much watery vapour in the laboratory, some will be sure to condense and find its way into the percolator, whatever form of apparatus be used; a plug of cotton-wool will help to prevent this. The advantage of drying a substance in vacuo or in the presence of an indifferent gas was pointed out, and in proximate analyses with various solvents it was recommended to dry the substance in the percolator. Various forms of

FAT-EXTRACTORS

were next shown and described: particular attention was drawn to recent improvements of Mr. Stokes, public analyst for Paddington, &c., and to the way in which separatory funnels had been superseded. The figure represents "Stokes' Fat Extractor," fitted up for extraction with chloroform. When it is required for ether or to blow off the lighter liquid the internal tube should only come as far as the middle of the construction. A separation apparatus



devised by the author, was exhibited. At the upper part of the tube containing the fluids to be separated was a small outlet tube of bent glass, whilst the lower part was connected with a tube containing mercury by means of indiarubber tubing. By raising the latter tube the mercury would of course rise in the former and a flow would be produced, which could be stopped at any point by lowering the mercury tube, thus effecting separation.

THE ESTIMATION OF OILS IN MALT-EXTRACT COMPOUNDS was next described. Mr. Symons recommended boiling the extract for a few minutes with three or four volumes of dilute hydrochloric acid, cooling and shaking with ether twice, and evaporating the ethereal liquid. Plain malt extract was found to yield 0·03 per cent. of ethereal extract. Various samples of extract of malt and cod-liver oil met with in commerce yielded from 8 to 16 per cent. of oil; while one, known to contain 8·7 per cent. of added oil, yielded by this process 8·6 per cent., showing that the results were approximately accurate.

In conclusion, Mr. Symons thanked Messrs. Idris & Co., of Kentish Town, for allowing experiments to be conducted in their laboratory; and Mr. McFall, their assistant chemist, for the drawings which so faithfully represented the apparatus exhibited.

The President (Mr. Lloyd Williams), having thanked Mr. Symons for his paper, remarked that corks were certainly a disadvantage where accurate results were required. Dr. Thresh was one of the first to call his attention to this fact when working in the research laboratory. The separator shown by Mr. Symons was a very ingenious yet simple contrivance.

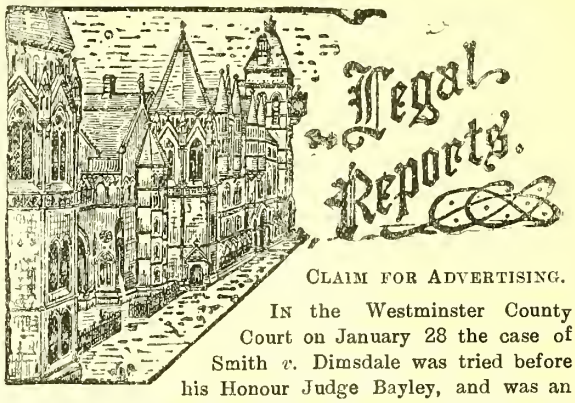
Mr. Stokes said he scarcely remembered seeing such a large collection of apparatus for continuous percolation and fat-extraction at one time. He believe the simpler the apparatus, the better. Complications were very pretty, but simplicity should be aimed at, if with simplicity we could combine accuracy. Accuracy was very essential nowadays. He thought better work would be done in pharmaceutical estimations if simpler apparatus were employed. In reference to the use of apparatus every operator had his own particular fad. What suited one would not suit another; but it was only fair that all new apparatus should be given a fair trial. In reference to apparatus for the estimation of milk nothing new appeared, however absurd it might seem, but he gave it a fair trial. As to solvents, he urged the necessity of trying everything for themselves, and not to trust to books; for example, it is stated in text-books that piperine is soluble in benzine, but they would find this not to be the case.

Mr. Ellwood and Mr. J. C. Umney also spoke, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Symons concluded the proceedings.

NEW COMPANIES.

LESSIVE SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital of 60,000*l.* in 58,500*l.* ordinary shares, and 1,500*l.* founders' shares of 1*l.* each respectively. Object: to acquire the undertaking of a soap manufacturer, now carried on by P. Brentini. The first subscribers, who take one share each, are:—C. Simpson, 78 Sandmere Road, Clapham; G. H. Jepson, 26 Gresley Road, Highgate; J. Durie, Russell Chambers, Bloomsbury, W.C.; H. R. Bullock, 39 Graylands Road, S.E.; G. Garford, 35 Alexander Street, West Kensington; J. Garford, 3 Vernon Chambers, W.C.; W. F. Shaw, 3 Mossball Grove, Finchley.

NAPOLEON PRICE & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 25,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Object: to carry on business as soap-makers, brushmakers, perfumers, candle, night-light, and match manufacturers, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—H. L. Teather, Camberwell Green; C. Gibson, New Southgate; E. W. Gallagher, Camden Grove, Peckham; J. H. Collins, Munton Road, New Kent Road; G. A. Caustin, Mussard Road, West Kensington: S. Dearone, Barking Road, E.; R. Hyman, Taviton Street, Gordon Square. There shall not be less than three nor more than five directors, the first to be appointed by the subscribers to the memorandum of association. Qualification, 500*l.* Remuneration, 100*l.* per annum; after payment of 10 per cent. dividend, 400*l.* per annum.



CLAIM FOR ADVERTISING.

IN the Westminster County Court on January 28 the case of Smith *v.* Dimsdale was tried before his Honour Judge Bayley, and was an action by the plaintiff to recover the sum of 11*l.* 14*s.* in respect of advertisements inserted to the order of the defendant, who is the proprietor of a chemical preparation known as "Pond's Disinfecting Fluid."

The plaintiff was called, and said he was connected with a trade journal known as the *Horticultural Gazette*, and in the ordinary course of business he received an order from a canvasser named Chatham for a series of twenty-six advertisements in respect of the defendant's fluid. The order was accompanied by a "block," and purported to have come from the defendant's place of business, at 100 Upper Thames Street. The advertisement was duly inserted from week to week, and copies of the paper were regularly sent to the defendant, who on no occasion complained that he had not given the order. When the whole of the insertions were completed an account was sent into the defendant, and it was not until then that he took any exception to his liability, and refused to pay for the advertisements by which he had benefited.

For the defence, Mr. Dimsdale was called, and denied absolutely that he ever gave the order in question. It was true he had advertised his preparation in a large number of papers, but in every case he gave a written order signed by himself. He had given Chatham a number of orders, but they were always accompanied by a written authority signed by himself. With reference to the "block," he had hundreds of them in his possession, but he could not think how Chatham had become possessed of it.

The learned Judge nonsuited the plaintiff, and told him he could bring a fresh action and call the canvasser to give his version of the transaction.

SALE OF "INDIAN BRANDEE."

AT the Dudley Police Court, on Wednesday, Messrs. Flescher Raybould & Co., wholesale druggists and drysalters, "The Reform Works," Wellington Road, Dudley, were summoned by the Inland Revenue authorities for retailing spirits without a licence. Mr. Blake Davies (supervisor) prosecuted, and Mr. Parfitt defended.

Mr. Davies stated that for a long time there had been exposed in hucksters' windows a bottle containing a dark-looking composition, labelled "Indian Tincture," or "Indian Brandee." It was also stated that it was better than the ordinary brandy when spirits were necessary. In October last an Excise officer named Butterfield was sent by Mr. Garland, supervisor, to purchase a pint of the tincture, Mr. Garland having received information with respect to its composition. The officer was told that it was sold by weight, and he purchased 1 lb., for which he paid 2*s.* 8*d.* When asked what he wanted it for, he said he had pains in the back, but as a matter of fact he had not. The tincture was sent to the Laboratory at Somerset House, where it was found to contain 41·3 per cent. of proof spirit.

Mr. E. J. Butterfield, Inland Revenue Officer, gave evidence of purchasing the tincture, and Mr. Garland, supervisor, stated that Mr. Raybould told him that he purchased rectified spirits to make preparations himself.—Cross-examined by Mr. Parfit, witness said Mr. Raybould believed that he was selling the tincture as a medical mixture.

Mr. George Lewin, a chemist engaged in the Laboratory,

Somerset House, stated that he analysed the sample of "Indian Tincture" forwarded by the Excise authorities. He found it to be a spirituous compound 41·3 per cent. proof strength, or one-half of the strength of public-house whisky. The basis was treacle, containing 46½ per cent. of sugar, and there was also a slight flavour of capsicum and a small quantity of oil, corresponding to aniseed. The compound did not contain any spirits of nitre; it was ordinary alcohol. Cross-examined: There never was any sweet spirits of nitre in it.

Mr. Parfitt said the evidence of the analyst came as a surprise both to him and Mr. Raybould. The latter was very much astonished to hear that there was no nitrous ether in the compound, which he had been selling simply and solely as a medical mixture. In the face of that evidence it was clear they could not resist a conviction. It was, however, hard on persons who did not mean to break the law, and who did not understand the complicated Acts of Parliament. There were really no means of telling how much proof spirit could be added to a medical mixture, and no means, therefore, of knowing when they were infringing the Acts of Parliament.

The defendents were fined 10*l.* and costs.

Not B.P. Seidlitz.

At the Southwark Police Court on Wednesday, John Wright the manager of an oil and colour business belonging to J. F. Smith, of 52 Union Street, Southwark, was summoned by Mr. Grist, inspector of St. Saviour's, Southwark, for having sold in November last three seidlitz powders not of the quality and substance laid down in the British Pharmacopœia. Mr. Grist stated that on November 24 three seidlitz powders, for which 3*d.* was paid, were purchased at the defendant's shop. When submitted to the public analyst they were found to contain 17½ grains of tartaric acid and 69½ grains of Rochelle salts and bicarbonate of soda. The analyst also added that the sample was barely half the strength and weight as laid down in the Pharmacopœia. The proper weight was 193 grains, whereas the sample was only 87 grains. The defendant said the powders were sold at 1*d.* each, and were supplied to him by a firm of wholesale chemists, and he sold them in the same condition as they were received. Mr. Slade said it was clear that the seidlitz powders were not of the substance and quality as laid down by the Pharmacopœia, and he should fine the defendant 10*s.* and 12*s.* 6*d.* cost.

"Rheumatism Cured."

In the Westminster County Court, on Wednesday, the case of the Halfpenny Fare Company *v.* Montague was heard by Judge Bayley. The claim was for advertisements inserted on omnibus tickets for the defendant, who advertises a rheumatism cure. The defendant gave an order for the insertion of his advertisement on 120,000 tickets at 4*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000. These tickets were sold to the public at 6*d.* per dozen, and were available on the omnibuses of the London General Omnibus Company, with whom the plaintiffs had an arrangement to take their tickets upon certain terms. The order was subsequently increased to 500,000, but the greater portion was cancelled afterwards, and plaintiffs now sought to recover for 7,000 which had been issued, and were to be paid for at the end of each month. Defendant said the credit was six months, and he should not have given the order for less credit. One of the terms of the contract was that, when all the tickets had been sold and returned to the plaintiffs, the remainder of the tickets should be circulated by boys in the streets, and this had not been done. His Honour held that the terms of the contract were those in writing, and if the six months' credit was part of the contract, defendant should have taken care to have had it included. There would be judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with costs, referring the question of the number issued to the Registrar.

The Charge against Mr. Geddes.

At the Bow Street Police Court, on Thursday, February 4, William E. Geddes, manager of the Charles A. Vogeler Company, 45 Farringdon Road, was again brought up on remand, and charged with stealing and receiving certain books and letters, the property of Messrs. B. W. Hair & Co., of 249½ High Holborn. The case was adjourned from Thursday last, and we gave a report of the proceedings on that occasion in the Supplement to our last issue.

Mr. Wontner opened the case for the prosecution, and after dealing with the history of the relations between Messrs. B. W. Hair & Co., Mr. W. E. Geddes, and one George S. Ormsby at great length, formulated his charge as one of stealing certain letters and a book containing the names of the prosecutor's customers. There was also a further charge, which, however, he would not put forward until after the evidence had been heard, and until certain information which he hoped to obtain was forthcoming, of conspiring with certain other people to ruin the business of the prosecutors, and of perjury. At the present moment there was a difficulty in proving the latter charge, as their information was insufficient.

Mr. Avory said the whole evidence was gone into before Mr. Justice Kekewich about the book. He wished Mr. Vaughan would look at the judgment given on that occasion.

Mr. Vaughan said the case was presented to him on different grounds from those stated before the learned judge. Mr. Avory would have an opportunity of cross-examining, and he could then draw his attention to circumstances on which he wished him to be informed.

Mr. T. English Stevens, barrister-at-law, of 3 Paper Buildings, was called and examined by Mr. Wontner. He said his eldest son had been treated with Hair's asthma-cure with absolute success, and in 1888, acting on certain information, he entered into negotiation for the purchase of the business carried on by Messrs. B. W. Hair & Sons. It was agreed that he should purchase the business for 2,100*l.* He wished to put his son into it. Some part of the negotiations took place through a Mr. G. S. Ormsby, and he finally accepted Dr. Hair's offer on March 21, 1888, and Mr. Hair came over from America in April. Some trouble then arose between Mr. Hair and Ormsby, and ultimately it was arranged that witness should put 1,400*l* into the business for a period of three years, and that Ormsby should be manager.

Mr. Wontner: In entering into the partnership did you expect to find a book of customers?

Mr. Avory objected to the question, and asked that the specific charge of stealing letters be proceeded with in the first place, and that it should not be mixed up with the charge of conspiracy.

Mr. Vaughan asked if witness had been to the place in Holborn, and if he had seen any letters or books.

Witness, in reply, said he went to the place and saw a number of books, but the letters were put away. He saw books containing names and addresses of the customers. Ormsby showed him the extent of the business in one book. Besides that book he only opened an account book which was presented to him.

By Mr. Wontner: Witness said Mr. Ormsby had shown him bundles of letters to show the correspondence with customers. As to the extent of the business the names and addresses of the customers were the only evidence he had. He took possession on May 29, 1888. The house, 249½ High Holborn, was a house by itself with a separate entrance; No. 249 was a shop used as coffee and tea rooms. At that time he saw a letter from Dr. Hair to Mr. Ormsby, and after that Ormsby did not go into the premises to his knowledge. The defendant occupied the top floor of the house; he had been residing there for two or three years. He was aware that Dr. Hair had taken proceedings against Mr. Ormsby for a sum of money which Ormsby admitted he had in his possession, and that Dr. Hair obtained a judgment. When he took possession of the premises he found a large amount of medicine stock and an old book of names with no entry after the year 1881; the book and letters previously shown him were missing. He then put an assistant with his son into the business. In the July following a circular was sent them by a customer, which had been issued by Ormsby from 249½ High Holborn, setting forth an asthma-cure which he was introducing.

Mr. Avory said he had the original circular, which was put before Mr. Justice Kekewich at the previous trial.

Mr. Vaughan: Why do you show me that?

Mr. Avory: Because I wish to show that every one of those

documents was brought to the notice of Mr. Justice Kekewich.

About August 9 following witness received a letter, which had been sent to a Mrs. Palmer, of Tannton, signed W. E. Geddes, for the Geddes Manufacturing Company, in which he stated that there was no longer any firm in England of the name of B. W. Hair & Son, and with which he sent a bottle of Ormsby's asthma-cure, which he stated was far superior to anything of the sort offered. About this time a nnmber of similar complaints were received. On receipt of those complaints he communicated with Mr. Hair and his solicitor in America, and also upon the subject of the absence of the book and letters. By their authority he offered a reward for Ormsby's address, but they never found him during that year. Geddes, or his agent, Miss Press, occupied the room that Ormsby had previously occupied. That was No. 4 Room; he believed it had written up on the door "George S. Ormsby" with the "Geddes Manufacturing Company," as far as he could recollect. "The Asthma-cure, George S. Ormsby," was on a sign also close to the door. His attention was further called to the pamphlet published by Ormsby, which he now produced, with headings similar to those in Dr. Hair's pamphlet, and containing particulars of like remedies. At the end of Dr. Hair's book were a number of testimonials, and reference was made in Ormsby's pamphlet to three of those. Each of the three persons named was a customer of Dr. Hair. He had examined Ormsby's pamphlet and found passages exactly similar to those of Dr. Hair's pamphlet. The complaints went on through 1888, 1889, and 1890. Another pamphlet was published by the Geddes Manufacturing Company, he believed, in 1889. The name of Ormsby was altered in it to that of Spencer or Geddes. Previous to July, 1888, he had never heard of the Geddes Manufacturing Company. They received the second pamphlet also from numerous customers. Mr. Hair sent him a power of attorney to bring an action against the defendant. He declined to take action, but another power of attorney was sent to Mr. Goudie, assistant in the business. The proceedings then commenced in the Chancery Division. Ormsby came to the country after those proceedings were commenced and made certain communications to witness. There were occasional complaints from customers during the trial, and afterwards they began afresh, and he received from Dr. Hair a letter written by Ormsby.

Mr. Avory objected, but Mr. Wontner contended that the letter was evidence against both Geddes and Ormsby, and Mr. Vaughan admitted the letter.

Mr. Wontner read the letter, which was written from the steamship *City of Rome*, and posted on arrival of the ship at New York. It was addressed to Dr. Hair, and urged the necessity of debarring the new purchasers of the business from using the name of B. W. Hair & Son, and asking Dr. Hair to instruct Mr. Geddes to act for him in the matter in England Later, he (the witness) received from Ormsby a power of attorney to receive all letters for him. At the end of 1888 the room No. 4 was vacated by the defendant. The signboard was afterwards removed upstairs and put outside Mr. Geddes' private room. On receipt of power of attorney, dated September 12, 1890, from Ohio he sent notice to Mr. Geddes to deliver all letters received by him for Mr. Ormsby, but still received complaints of letters addressed to him going wrong. He received a communication from Mrs. Butler, and a letter also from the letter-carrier, which was opened by the defendant and returned to the postman. He applied on January 2 last for search-warrants for the defendant's rooms at 249½ High Holborn, and 45 Farringdon Road. Afterwards he was sent for, and saw Inspector Marshall and the defendant, and saw the two letters now produced, addressed to "The Manager, Dr. Hair's, 249½ Holborn, W.C.," and to the firm itself. He had since received a letter from the Post-office addressed "B. W. Hair, Esq., 249½ High Holborn, W.C.," which had been inadvertently placed in the wrong box. This was the first they had so received. He was present when the books and papers were found by Inspector Marshall and some of those referred to his customers.

Inspector Marshall was here called to clear up one or two points as to searching the premises.

The proceedings were then adjourned.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re Tom. S. Stockman, Chemical Agent, 37 Walbrook, E.C

At last Tuesday's sitting of the London Bankrnptcy Court, this debtor applied to Mr. Registrar Linklater to be allowed to pass his public examination upon accounts showing unsecured debts 620*l.*, and assets, "cash" 5*s.*

In reply to Mr. Pope, Assistant Receiver, the debtor said he was engaged from 1882 to July 1889 as manager of the London office of Mr. C. Dasnieres, chemical merchant, receiving commission in lieu of salary. A disagreement having arisen between them, witness brought an action against Mr. Dasnieres to recover 311*l.* commission. Mr. Dasnieres counter-claimed 449*l.* 5*s.* in respect of profits. Judgment was given for both claim and counter-claim. Mr. Dasnieres now claimed 520*l.* in respect of his debt and costs, which, together with witness's own costs (about 100*l.*), comprised nearly the whole of the present indebtedness. In August, 1889, witness commenced business as a chemical agent on his own account, and continued it until June or July, 1891. At the latter date an uncle advanced 40*l.* capital, and was to receive half profits. The style of trading was then altered from Tom S. Stockman to George N. Stockman. The profits formerly averaged about 2*l.* weekly, but since the alteration witness had been allowed to draw 30*s.* a week, and that sum practically absorbed the whole of the profits made. To Mr. Rawlinson, who appeared for Mr. Dasnieres, witness stated that the honsehold furniture had belonged to his late wife, who died recently, and he then borrowed money upon it from his uncle to defray the funeral and other expenses. While employed by Mr. Dasnieres witness had made profits by speculations in pitch on his own account. Mr. Rawlinson asked for an order upon the debtor to file an account of his receipts since the transfer of the business to the uncle in August last, but as the Official Receiver did not support the application, the learned Registrar allowed the debtor to pass his examination.

Re Robert Spencer, Gooch Street, Birmingham, Chemist.

The public examination of this debtor was held at the Birmingham County Court on Wednesday, before Mr. Registrar Cole. The bankrnpt was questioned by Mr. Sharp (Official Receiver), and stated that he began business in 1880 in West Bromwich, having bought a business from his father, who had established it. He had 70*l.* of his own, and borrowed 100*l.* from his brother with which to start. He paid 60*l.* to his father for the business. He made a living in the shop. In 1882 he bought a chemist's business in Nottingham at the suggestion of the traveller for Messrs. Wyley, the petitioning creditors. He bought the Nottingham business as a speculation, and it was a success. He still kept on the West Bromwich business, and attended occasionally at Nottingham. A Mr. Nelson managed the Nottingham business, and bought it from him (bankrupt) in 1887, for 600*l.* Of that amonnt, 158*l.* was still nnpaid, Nelson having absconded. In 1888 bankrupt joined a Mr. Ault in a coal business at West Bromwich. Mr. Ault sold the stock and disappeared, and bankrnpt had to pay about 175*l.* of debts. In September, 1889, bankrupt had another misfortune, a fire occurring in his shop. He disposed of the salvage by auction, and closed the West Bromwich shop. Subsequently he took a situation at Gooch Street, Birmingham, and eventually bought the business. He borrowed money from his mother to do so, and gave her a bill of sale as security. He was going on satisfactorily when creditors of Mr. Nelson at Nottingham came down upon him for debts incurred by Mr. Nelson before his departnre. He learned that Mr. Nelson had continued the trade at Nottingham, and ordered goods in his (bankrupt's) name. Some of the creditors who had no notice of the change in the proprietary sued him for the goods supplied to Nelson, and obtained judgment. Then others made similar claims against him, and his mother took possession of the goods of the Gooch Street shop under her bill of sale. He denied that he had given his mother information which led her to enforce her rights under the bill of sale. He sold the effects in the shop at Nottingham after Nelson absconded, but they only realised, after payment of expenses, about 5*l.* He (bankrupt) was entitled to 500*l.* under his father's will, after the death of his mot her who is now 70 years of age. The examination was concluded

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co.
LIBRARY

Re HENRY DELPECH, 21 Mincing Lane, E.C., trading as H. Delpech & Co., Merchant, &c.

A SITTING was held before Mr. Registrar Giffard at the London Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday for the public examination of this debtor, who applied to pass upon accounts showing total liabilities 14,931*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, of which 6,560*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* are expected to rank, against assets 198*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Egerton Grey, Assistant Receiver, attended for the department; Mr. Loehnes appeared for creditors, and Mr. F. Cooper Willis for the debtor.

In the course of the examination the debtor stated that at the date of the receiving-order he was trading as a merchant in quinine, pepper, shellac, coffee, &c., the shipments being chiefly to France. He commenced business in June, 1888, without capital, and for the purposes of his business he used to obtain advances from Messrs. Murrieta & Co., to whom he owed 12,000*l.* Against that debt Messrs. Murrieta held bills and promissory notes as part security. The failure was chiefly owing to that firm having stopped his credit, they having refused to advance him money required for the purchase of goods. The business started at 30,000*l.* a year, and, thanks to the accommodation given by Messrs. Murrieta, it increased to 120,000*l.* per annum. In June, 1890, he could have paid the creditors in full, although at the time he was considerably in Messrs. Murrieta's debt. Since his credit was stopped he had practically done no business. Nearly the whole of his assets were held by Messrs. Murrieta on security for their claim. The chief reason of their stopping his credit was because bills for 9,000*l.* drawn upon his customers were dishonoured. That fact told him he was insolvent. He had never failed before.

Asked whether the business did not really belong to G. M. Delpech & Co., the witness said that was not the case. His brother, Mr. G. M. Delpech, had conducted certain commission business for him and had been paid 600*l.* per annum for so doing. The businesses were entirely distinct.

The examination was ordered to be concluded.

DEATHS.

BAILY.—On January 23, John Baily, pharmaceutical chemist, late of Margate. Aged 56. The deceased was an accomplished pharmacist, and the author of the *Physician's Pharmacopœia.*

BALLY.—On January 8, Edward Fossey Bally, pharmaceutical chemist, Baldock, Herts. Aged 69.

BLENKIRON.—On January 12, John Blenkiron, chemist and druggist, Reeth, Yorkshire. Aged 77.

BOOTHBY.—On January 6, Henry Neal Boothby, pharmaceutical chemist, Crawford Street, W. Aged 69.

COOKE.—On January 6, William Kendle Cooke, pharmaceutical chemist, Lingwood, Norwich. Aged 39.

COOPER.—On January 16, George Brown Cooper, pharmaceutical chemist, Brightlingsea, Essex. Aged 67.

COX.—On January 18, Abraham Cox, chemist and druggist, Blaenavon. Aged 63.

CUNNINGHAM.—On January 30, at 94 Gilmore Place, Edinburgh, William Cunningham, for many years cashier to the firm of T. & H. Smith & Co., Edinburgh. Aged 77.

EVANS.—On January 27, Mr. Edward Evans, chemist and druggist, Llangollen. Mr. Evans had been in weak health for many years, and some time since disposed of his business to Mr. H. O. Thomas.

FLETCHER.—On January 9, Thomas Boness Fletcher chemist and druggist, Melbourne Street, Nottingham Aged 61.

FREEMAN.—On January 31, at 70 Kennington Park Road, London, Richard Freeman, pharmacist. Aged 81.

HERBERT.—On December 31, Flora Herbert, chemist and druggist, High Street, Airdrie. Aged 70.

HUNTLEY.—On January 8, Henry Edwin Huntley, chemist and druggist, Bramley Road, W. Aged 65.

LISTER.—On December 26, Thomas William Lister, chemist and druggist, Scarborough. Aged 44.

MACKENZIE.—Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D., the eminent throat specialist, died somewhat suddenly at his residence in Harley Street on Wednesday evening. He had been suffering from influenza complicated with bronchitis and asthma, and syncope was the immediate cause of his death. The deceased gentleman was one of the most popular physicians of the day, and since 1863, when he founded the Throat Hospital in Golden Square, his name has been identified with all that is progressive in the treatment of laryngeal diseases. Many of his methods of treatment he created, and he had the credit of making the Throat Hospital pre-

parations known wherever the English language is spoken, a circumstance unique in medical annals. He began to study in his special department of knowledge when he graduated at the London University, and his fame reached its zenith when he was called in to treat the late German Emperor, then Crown Prince Frederick. That was an event which assumed a political importance of the greatest magnitude, beside which Dr. Mackenzie's medical skill might have been belittled, but he came out of his dispute with the German physicians master of the situation, and his patient lived to reach the throne. For his services to the Emperor the Queen conferred a knighthood upon him. Sir Morell Mackenzie was a voluminous writer. Our Portrait is from a photograph by Fradelle & Young, of Regent Street.

ORPIN.—On January 22, Stephen Stokes Orpin, chemist and druggist, Tunbridge Wells. Aged 48.

RADCLIFFE.—On January 15, Jonathan Radcliffe, chemist and druggist, Artley Street, Dukinfield. Aged 75.

SKOULDING.—On January 21, at Wymondham, Norfolk, William Skoulding, chemist and druggist. Aged 87. The deceased was an annuitant on the benevolent fund of the Pharmaceutical Society.

STEVENS.—On January 29, from pneumonia, Mrs. Stevens wife of W. Stevens, chemist and druggist, 256 High Street, Chatham.

TUPHOLME.—On December 18, John Thomas Tupholme, pharmaceutical chemist, Coleherne Terrace, Earl's Court, S.W. Aged 66.

WAKEFIELD.—On January 11, Cecil Henry Wakefield, chemist and druggist, Malvern Wells. Aged 62.

WELLS.—On January 20, Henry Wells, chemist and druggist, Loughborough Park, S.E. Aged 78.

WILLIAMS.—On January 7, Francis Williams, chemist and druggist, Bird Street, Lichfield. Aged 63.

WILLIAMS. — On January 23, Mr. Henry Prydderch Williams, chemist and druggist, late of Leyton Road, Stratford, E.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, have succeeded to the business hitherto carried on by Dr. E. R. Squibb, Brooklyn, New York.

MR. T. J. JONES, formerly manager for Messrs. Brookes, Llandudno, has purchased from Mr. J. Griffith Hughes his old-established business at Holyhead.

MESSRS. E. J. BISHOP and R. Vincent have opened a new pharmacy and drug stores at 460 Holloway Road, N., and head their circular with the motto "No more exorbitant prices."

MESSRS BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. tell us that there is a brisk demand in the West-end for Salicin tabloids. This arises from Dr. T. J. Maclagan's paper in the *Contemporary Review* on the subject.

MESSRS. E. MARRIOTT & Co., of Hastings, have brought out a new kind of biscuit which can hardly fail to be popular, and the sale of which chemists might appropriately take up. The biscuits are known as "Marriott's Lentiline Biscuits"; they are composed of Egyptian lentil-flour and wheat-meal, and, besides being highly nutritious, will stand comparison with any manufacture in point of crispness and palatability. There is no medicinal flavour about them.

MESSRS. POWELL & BARSTOW, of 5 Albion Place, Blackfriars, publish a catalogue of surgical instruments which is a curiosity. It contains 82½ pages of small type, about 150 lines on each page, every line naming a surgeon's or medical appliance—say, 12,000 articles! It is true on looking into it we find the list is bulked up by a number of German, Spanish, and French lines, but it remains a remarkable list. No prices are quoted, but a few pages of illustrations are added.

INFLUENZA.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the reports that the epidemic of influenza is on the wane, there comes through *Punch* the following communication in regard to the treatment of the malady:—

DEAR SIR,—I send you this gratis. It is for everybody's benefit.

Yours,

GEORGE GUZZLETON, X M.D.

P.S.—I give "*Cœnæ prescriptionem*" only, as the "*Prescrip: prandialis*" can be taken out of this with variations.

Ostr: frigid:	1½ doz.
Pisc: anima: locus aut quid: ali:	āāā xvi. ʒ
Cum: pom: terr: fervesc:	f ℥ ʒ
Ad Hoc: bib: sextarium	½ ♏ x.
Ovem: torrid	℥ss.
viridis: ad. lib.	
Per: dix: anas: agrestis:	f ʒij.
Condim: pan: aut aliquid:	f viiss.
Prunosus: botulus:	āā f ℥vi.
Condim: prand: aut lact. Devonii	f ʒj.
Liq. Pomm: et Gr: '84 / Aut Mo: et Chand: '84	Oj 4

Fiat haust: sec: vel test: quâque hora: extra horâ cœnæ: regulariter sumendum.

Si opus sit: Misce: aq: sodæ .. ℥ss

Misce: ot: grog: h.s.s. si opus sit aut non.

The *British Medical Journal* of this week states that the medical department of the Local Government Board is to make a special inquiry into the clinical characters and pathological nature of influenza.

COCAINE FATALITIES.—At a recent meeting of the Société de Chirurgie of Paris, a letter from Professor Germain Sée was read in which he stated that he had collected particulars of 260 accidents with hypodermic injections of cocaine, of which 21 terminated fatally. The professor considers the drug to be dangerous, and pronounces himself an adversary to its employment.

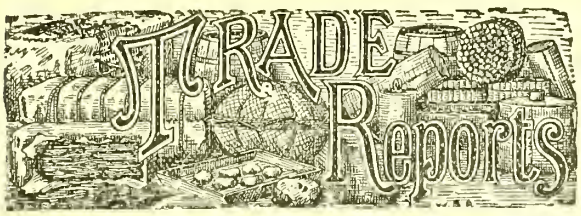
ASTHMA-CURES.

DR. JAMES F. GOODHART has little faith in the popular asthma-remedies, and in his Harveian Lectures "On Common Neuroses, or the Neurotic Element in Disease and its Rational Treatment" he stated that "one of the best evidences of its intractability asthma is to be found in the number of patent medicines that abound for the cure of asthma. The diseases of children would not keep a quack in bread and cheese for a fortnight. The adults are the patronisers of the various cures for asthma, and who carry Himrod in their pockets and call it a cure, when all the while there never was, and never will be, a better illustration of the toils of the quack; for with each fresh whiff the sufferer is dragged deeper into the abyss of chronic asthma. This is what they come to." He then proceeds to discuss the case of a young lady patient who is "hardly ever free from asthma, but it is worse at night, and she burns Himrod three or four times every night, by which means she gets a fair amount of sleep, although her nights are very disturbed and she is unable to lie down much." She had "tried with varying success Hare's (*sic*), and Himrod's, and twenty other quack remedies, besides other nostrums for smoking." Dr. Goodhart "explained to her that the temporary ease that she undoubtedly procured from Himrod's cure—and this remedy is certainly one of the most successful in procuring temporary ease from the distress of the paroxysm—was dearly purchased, and that each release so obtained let her more deeply into the slough of despond. She had got into a bad habit that needed to be broken, and that in the attempt to break it she would at this time of the day of her disease realise to the full the meaning of the words 'through much tribulation ye shall enter the kingdom of heaven.' If ever there was a heaven to be begun on earth it was to be found for this poor child in the relief of her now constant suffering." Dr. Goodhart proceeds to say that he did not send "the poor girl empty away," for he believes most firmly in the free administration even in these old cases, and at all times of life at which it occurs, of iodide of potassium and the ethereal tincture of lobelia for the relief of the asthmatic condition, and he is certain that arsenic taken also in free doses, and with breaks, over a long period of time—several months—is a great help by its action on the nervous centres in preventing the recurrence of the paroxysm. The young lady who figures here was put under the treatment indicated, and afterwards reported: "I am writing to tell you how very much better I am. I can lie down at nights; I have no asthma after eating; and I never have to burn anything or smoke. In fact, I have hardly had any asthma for the last two months, and the slight returns of it have gone off after one dose of the medicine."

"Before I have quite done with asthma, let me return again," Dr. Goodhart continues, "to Himrod and drugs of that ilk. I have made a serious charge against them, and I do not doubt for a moment that there are those here who will abundantly confirm all that I have said. But I want to say more—viz, not only do they confirm this disease of habit; but they do more, for in the long run their repeated use leads to enfeeblement of the heart-muscle, and to its dilatation; and thus they introduce serious, and often fatal, complications. Mind, I do not say they must *never* be used—I have seen too much of the distress of bad asthma to say that; but I do say, as I have heard it said of the doctor's brougham that it is the first nail in his coffin, that when an asthmatic takes regularly to such remedies as these, they are equal to a good many coffin-nails."

POTASSIUM MANGANATES.—It appears from experiments made by M. G Rousseau that manganate of potash, heated in the presence of a flux, gives rise to two hydrated manganates. About 600° C., the hydrate obtained is $K_2O,16MnO_2,6H_2O$; between 700° and 800°, $K_2O,8MnO_2,3H_2O$ is produced; and the former compound reappears between 800° and 1,000°.

FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.—Sulphurous acid acts on flowers of sulphur at the ordinary temperature of the air, and produces thiosulphuric acid and a polythionic acid, probably trithionic acid, but Mr. A. Colefax finds that water has no action on flowers of sulphur, either at ordinary temperatures or at this higher temperature. What becomes of old ideas about sulphur-water?



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

CANNON STREET, February 4.

THE RIVAL ARTIFICIAL MUSKS.—The manufacturers of the two synthetic products known as "artificial musk"—viz., "Musc Baur" and "Tonquinol"—are having a prolonged fight in the German law courts. The Musc Baur proprietors, who were first in the field, proceeded against the Tonquinol people for infringement of patent. Their action has been successful, in so far that an injunction has been granted restraining the Tonquinol manufacturers from making either the preparation known by that name or any other kind of artificial musk until the lawsuit for infringement of patent between the two firms shall have been finally decided by the Courts.

THE "BAROMETER" OF TRADE.—The following "readings of the commercial barometer for 1891" are published by the Imperial Federation League:—The trade of 1891 exhibits a strong contrast to that of 1890. While the value of imports in 1890, compared with 1889, showed a decrease of 1·6 per cent., and the value of exports showed an increase of 4·4 per cent., the value of imports in 1891, compared with 1890, showed an increase of 3·5 per cent., and the value of exports a decrease of 5·8 per cent. But the trade of 1890 was abnormal, owing to the strikes and other hindrances to commerce in Great Britain and to the tariff changes in prospect in the United States. There is also this striking difference in the returns of the last two years—that while in 1890 the volume (tonnage) of imports increased 1·6 per cent., the value of the imports decreased 1·6 per cent.; but in 1891, while the volume of imports decreased 3 per cent., the value increased 3·5 per cent. The inference is a fall in prices of imports in 1890 and a rise in 1891. In like manner an increase of 1 per cent. in the volume of exports in 1891 accompanied by a decrease of 5·8 per cent. in the value indicates a fall in price. But compared with the vast mass of the trade of the United Kingdom, these percentage differences are not considerable, and being spread over the millions of transactions which form the aggregate, they cannot be held to indicate any serious change in the condition of the trade of the country.

THE METRIC SYSTEM IN CHINA AND JAPAN.—The Secretary of the Decimal Association writes, with reference to the recent adoption of metric weights and measures in Japan, that the military authorities of that country now prefer to place their orders in France or Germany rather than in England, because the metric measures are followed in those countries. The secretary further states that a recommendation is about to go forward from a high authority in China, to whose views attention is usually paid, that China should adopt, as Japan has already done, the metric system of weights and measures. Unless the importance of this statement is fully realised, there may be a loss of valuable business to English firms; for, in countries where the metric system is used, the Government naturally prefer to buy the foreign goods required from countries where the same weights and measures are followed.

SOUTH AFRICAN ACACIA GUM.—It is a well-known fact that the *Acacia horrida*, or "Doornboom," which yields a considerable part of the gum arabic brought upon our markets from South Africa, is one of the most widely distributed forms of vegetation in that part of the globe. A recent account of the economic products of German South-West Africa furnishes some particulars of the collection of the gum in that colony. The gum can only be gathered in the dry season, when the collection is much impeded by the want of drinking-water and of labourers—the whole colony of German South-West Africa, a country as large as England and Wales, having only about 24,000 inhabitants. The value of the gum in the interior is about 50 per cent. of the price it realises on the London market. The cost is increased by 20 per cent. by the transportation to the coast, by another 40 per cent. for carriage from the coast to Cape Town, and again by 40 per cent. for freight from that port to England. The bark of the tree is a valuable tanning material, hence the tree is frequently cut down altogether when its gum is collected. With the growth of the cattle-raising industry, tanning materials are likely in future to become of much more value in South Africa than they are now.

ACID (CITRIC).—The market here remains very weak; 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb. is the nearest spot quotation, and 1*s.* 4½*d.* per lb. is that for forward delivery. From Messina news was received to-day that 21*l.* f.o.b. had been paid for concentrated juice, denoting a firmer market.

ACID (TARTARIC).—The price for tartaric acid on the spot is from 12¼*d.* to 13*d.* per lb., according to brand.

ALOES.—At to-day's auctions 80 cases *Cape* aloes were offered, of which 50 sold, with fair competition, at a slight advance in price—good, bright, hard at 19*s.* to 19*s.* 6*d.*; fair at 18*s.* 6*d.*; and ordinary drossy at 13*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. The remaining 30 packages were simply sand and rubbish, and not even 1*s.* per cwt. was obtainable for them. Of *East Indian* (*Socotrine*) aloes a fresh consignment of 40 kegs of the same fine quality which realised such extreme rates at the previous auctions was offered. To the general surprise, the last prices were even surpassed on this occasion. Fine treacly brown aloes sold at 12*l.*; good, at from 9*l.* to 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Another parcel of ordinary East Indian aloes in skins, very hard, brown, sold at 67*s.* 6*d.* to 72*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Of 253 packages Curaçao very little was sold, 12*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* being paid for dark capey; and 7*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for ordinary dull quality.

ANISE.—*Russian* anise is in fair demand, at from 18*s.* to 21*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., according to quality. On the spot genuine *Chinese* star anise is still quoted at 105*s.* per cwt. There are buyers for shipment, but few sellers. For 51 bags fair Russian anise an offer of 18*s.* per cwt. was refused to-day the price being 18*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—The demand remains very dull, and the sales are very limited in extent at 1*s.* 11*d.* per lb. for bright Maranham. A parcel of good clean yellow balsam, which has been offered before, was again brought forward to-day, and is held at 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb. for the best lots. A quantity of 33 barrels of so-called "African balsam" (it was not offered as copaiba) was placed on sale "without reserve." There was about 20 tons of it, and the whole was finally bought in, 1¾*d.* per lb. being refused. It may be remembered that a specimen of this balsam was analytically examined by us some time ago, and found to possess all the chief characteristics of genuine copaiba.

BALSAM (PERU).—The market is very dull, with sellers of good to fine quality at 4*s.* 9*d.* to 5*s.* per lb., but no buyers.

BALSAM (TOLU).—The market is again easier, 10 cases good hard balsam being sold at 1*s.* 1½*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb. to-day "subject to approval." Another parcel, very red in colour, imported in 1881, found no buyers at 9*d.* per lb., and was bought in.

BUCHU.—Rather higher. Five bales yellowish and stalky round leaves (all that was offered) were sold to-day at 5*d.* per lb.

CALABAR BEANS.—A small lot (3 bags) sold at 4*d.* per lb. to-day.

CALUMBA.—Neglected, but without alteration in price. About 80 packages were offered to-day and all bought in.

holders refusing an offer of 31*s.* for fair bright sorts, and one of 27*s.* for rather du'l small to bold mixed root. The price of the latter parcel is 29*s.* per cwt.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—No business has transpired either on the spot or for delivery. There are offers in the market of Japanese camphor at 117*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f. terms, delivered weights, February–March shipment, the same price at which business was done recently; but there are no further buyers now. *China* offers at 110*s.* to 111*s.*, c.i.f., without finding buyers. The spot price of sound Japan camphor is nominal, but it cannot be quoted higher than 125*s.* per cwt. At auction to-day 28 tubs raw Japan camphor, badly soaked with oil, sold "without reserve" at 100*s.* per cwt.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—German offers at the lower figures —viz., 1*s.* 5½*d.* to 1*s.* 5¾*d.* per lb. net. English is nominally unchanged.

CARDAMOMS.—A fairly heavy supply was offered to-day, but owners are very firm in their views, and for this reason less than one-tenth of the 174 boxes offered found buyers. Small to medium palish *Mysore*, long and round mixed, sold at 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The market is somewhat firmer Sales have been made privately at 25*s.*, but 26*s.* 6*d.* is now asked. A parcel which was announced for sale to-day has been withdrawn. An American steamer, known to have a considerable quantity on board, is much overdue.

CHAMOMILES.—Prices of *Belgian* flowers are again lower, 30*s.* to 85*s.* per cwt. being now the quotation for good to fine quality.

CHINA ROOT.—One parcel, newly arrived, rather dark but heavy, is held for 35*s.* per cwt.; another lot of 6 bales bold pale root was bought in at 10*s.* per cwt.

CHLORAL HYDRATE has advanced in price somewhat and is now quoted at 2*s.* 1*d.* per lb. in bond.

CINCHONA.—Of South American *Guayaquil* bark, 98 packages sold at 9½*d.* to 10*d.* for fair silvery mossy quill; 6½*d.* to 7½*d.* for long brown ditto; and from 4*d.* down to 2*d.* per lb. for common grades. Four bales *Huanoco* sold at 10*d.* per lb. for thin broken, and 6½*d.* per lb. for common quality. A parcel of 57 bales *Carthagena* bark sold at very low rates, medium to bold dark-coloured and damaged at from 3½*d.* down to 1*d.* per lb. Of "red" bark, six packages were offered, containing silver-coated split quill of very little colour. The parcel sold at 2*s.* 1*d.* per lb. There is only one case of good bold red bark here, and for that lot the owner wants 11*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. The Paris market is also bare.

CLOVES.—An active speculative movement in Zanzibar cloves suddenly sprung up at the end of last week, about 5,000 bales selling before the month closed at 3⅛*d.* to 3 3/16*d.* per lb. for fair Zanzibar on the spot., 3 3/16*d.* to 3¼*d.* for March-April delivery, and 3*d.*, c.i.f. terms, for January-March steamer shipment. Subsequently the market became decidedly lower, Zanzibar being sold at 3 1/16*d.*, c.i.f. terms, for shipment April-May.

COCA-LEAVES.—Fine quality is very scarce, and realises high prices. At the drug sales two bales (of 120 lbs. each) good grey-green *Huanoco* leaves, rather small, were shown and bought in at 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. The price asked for them is 2*s.* per lb. For another lot of very common mouldy brown leaves an offer of ¼*d.* per lb. was refused, and no one would give more.

COCHINEAL.—The demand has been fairly good lately, and prices are a trifle firmer—from 11*d.* to 1*s.* per lb. having been paid for medium to fair, black, and for silver grain. Fine blacks and grey blacks are quoted at 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

COCOA BUTTER.—At the periodical auctions, Cadbury's cocoa butter, of which 500 2-cwt. cases were offered, sold at a slight advance on the December prices, from 10⅞*d.* to 11⅛*d.* per lb. being paid. A sale of 75 tons of Van Houten's cocoa butter held in Amsterdam on the same day realised an average price of 60 cents. per ½ kilo.

CODEIA is dearer again, 14*s.* 6*d.* per oz. being the quotation to-day.

COLOCYNTH.—The market remains very dull, and only a small quantity of broken seedy Turkey apple sold at 9*d.* per lb. For good clean pale Turkey apple 1*s.* per lb. is asked.

COWHAGE remains as dull as ever. Several parcels heavily mixed with stones and earth may be had at ½*d.* per oz., but there are no buyers.

CREAM OF TARTAR quiet at 92*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for best French white crystals.

CROTON-SEED is lower, and for 17 cases fair but small pale seed from Bombay, 22*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. would be accepted. Another lot, rather dull in colour, was bought in to-day at 28*s.* per cwt.

CUBEBS.—Two parcels were shown to-day and bought in, very small, shrivelled, slightly stalky berries at 8*l.* 15*s.* per cwt. This quality, it is said, sells privately at 8*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. Bold, rather stalky berries were bought in at 9*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.

CUMIN-SEED.—The high prices which are nominally asked are unobtainable, and at to-day's auctions the high-priced parcels of Malta seed were all bought in. Thirty-four bags of fair quality, however, sold at 37*s.* per cwt., a slight reduction in value.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—One case of very fine bright lump was offered to-day, and sold for 10*l.* 10*s.* Last year a similar lot realised 11*l.* per cwt. Twenty-one cases Socotra drop and siftings were bought in—the former at 85*s.* per cwt.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Good Spanish ergot is still firmly held at 3*s.* per lb.; but there is no doubt that buyers are not, at present, disposed to pay the price, and the market is therefore nominal. Some sifted and wormy ergot sold at 2*s.* to 2*s.* 5*d.* per lb. to-day; for other lots offers of 2*s.* 5*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. were refused.

FENNEL-SEED is decidedly easier, and at to-day's auctions 127 bags from Bombay were bought in at 17*s.* per cwt.

GALLS.—Business in *China* galls to arrive at 47*s.* 5*d.* to 48*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f. terms, has recently been reported, while on the spot 54*s.* to 54*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. has been paid for fair quality. There are now sellers at 48*s.*, c.i.f. terms.

GAMBIER.—Last week closed with a barely steady market, and sales of old-landed block at 20*s.* 4½*d.* to 20*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. (reweight). Further sales have since been reported at that figure, but in the course of the week the market declined, and lower prices were accepted. Good cubes are held at 31*s.* 6*d.* to 32*s.* per cwt. At auction 40 bags cubes sold at 28*s.* 6*d.* to 31*s.* per cwt. for more or less damaged quality.

GAMBOGE.—Of 15 cases shown to-day 11 sold at rather higher rates, bright broken pipes of good colour, slightly cakey, at 14*l.* 10*s.*; broken and blocky pipe, partly drossy mixed, 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 13*l.* 5*s.*; ordinary run and blocky, 12*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.

GINGER.—The run on *Cochin* root continues, and a considerable quantity has been sold on the spot at 40*s.* 6*d.* to 41*s.* for D rough, 44*s.* for C rough, and 58*s.* for C cut. New crop Cochin ginger, rough-washed, has been sold at 48*s.* per cwt., landed terms, for arrival. All kinds of ginger were firmly held for high prices at the sales. Seventy-four barrels *Jamaica* root sold at steady rates, good common to good medium washed at 54*s.* to 62*s.* 6*d.*; good quality at 67*s.* 6*d.* to 69*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Fifty bags common small *African* ginger, offered without reserve, brought 30*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Cochin* is firmly held, small rough selling up to 42*s.*; medium to bold washed rough at 50*s.* to 53*s.*, and dull A cut at 95*s.* per cwt. In Calcutta, on January 13, the market was firm, and the very small stocks were being bought up gradually for local consumption.

GUM AMMONIACUM.—About 24 cases were offered to-day, but the high views still entertained by the owners render business difficult. Fine pale tears, partly blocky, were bought in to-day at 85*s.*, seedy mixed and partly drossy siftings at 45*s.* per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—There have been considerable arrivals of *Niger* and *Brazilian* gums in Liverpool lately, and these parcels will shortly be placed upon the market. Of Egyptian *Talca* gum small sales at 40*s.* per cwt. are reported, and holders have refused to accept 35*s.* per cwt. *Galam-senegal* has sold at 57*s.* per cwt.

GUM ASAFŒTIDA.—At to-day's auctions 78 packages were offered, of which 56 formed a new consignment from Bombay of exceptionally fine quality. Fine asafœtida having been very scarce for a long period, it was expected that this lot would realise extreme rates, though the figures actually obtained much exceeded the expectation. The parcel is said to have been the finest ever offered in London. Fine pale loose tears, medium to very bold, sold at 7*l.* 5*s.*, ditto, slightly blocky, at 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, fine dry pinky and grey block at 5*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* Another parcel of greyish and pinky block and small tears sold at 92*s.* to 93*s.* Common stony block is unsaleable.

GUM GUAIACUM.—Of 48 packages offered to-day about 30 sold at 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb. for fine brown almondy block, and from 8½*d.* to 5½*d.* for common woody and earthy block.

GUM OLIBANUM.—At last Friday's auctions prices were rather easier, with a small demand. Over 5,000 packages were offered in sale, but of these only 112 found buyers; slightly blocky, pinky and yellow tears at 20*s.* to 22*s.*, yellow siftings at 14*s.*, garblings at from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* per cwt.

GUM OPOPONAX.—A parcel of about 400 lbs., described as "fine genuine gum opoponax," was offered to day. Only four tins (two of which had been sold privately before the auctions) answered the description, consisting of small yellow tears, of the peculiar alliaceous flavour usually associated with opoponax. For this quality an offer of 17*s.* per lb. was refused, and the remainder, consisting of dull pickings mixed with tears, was thereupon bought in at 30*s.* per lb. nominally.

HONEY.—The market is very firm, and high prices were paid to-day both for Chilian and Jamaica honey; of the former 20 kegs fair hard yellowish sold at 40*s.* to 42*s.*; of the latter 11 barrels realised from 35*s.* to 38*s.* for brown to amber liquid, and 40*s.* for fair palish candied. A parcel of 30 cwt. tins of nondescript quality honey sold at from 31*s.* to 34*s.* per cwt.

INDIGO.—A total quantity of 3,506 chests was offered at the periodical auctions which were held this week. The assortment comprised 2,049 chests Bengal and Tirhoot and 665 chests Kurpah, the remainder being chiefly Oude and Bombay sorts. Rather against the anticipation of the owners, who generally expected firm prices, the sale went off flatly—at 2*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. decline on good and fine Bengal and on pale and mixed Oudes. Coloury Oudes and ordinary and good ordinary Bengals remained firm at par. Kurpah indigo is very scarce, and brings steady prices. About 1,600 chests were sold. From Calcutta it is reported, under date of January 13, that at the auctions there the demand has been exceedingly good, nearly everything that is offered selling at full prices. A quantity of 127,650 maunds (against 97,000 maunds in 1891) had been taken out of the market.

IPECACUANHA.—*Rio* root was in very excellent demand to-day. Of 55 bales, 49 sold with strong competition at an advance of 3*d.* to 4*d.* per lb. for the good qualities, rather less for ordinary lots; fine stout picked, slightly damaged, brought 8*s.* 9*d.*; thin wiry to good stout sound, 7*s.* 7*d.* to 8*s.* 1*d.*; first class damaged, 7*s.* 7*d.* to 8*s.* 4*d.*; second class, 7*s.* 7*d.* to 7*s.* 8*d.* per lb. *Carthagena* root is from 2*d.* to 3*d.* cheaper, for ordinary qualities, while good red maintains its value. Of 21 bags 7 sold at 6*s.* 3*d.* for good stout, and 5*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 7*d.* for more ordinary.

JABORANDI.—The Liverpool price is nominally 5*d.* to 6*d.* per lb., but there is very little in stock there, and the quality is poor.

JALAP.—The market is easier, and prices must be reported lower. For a lot of small to medium fair Vera Cruz root an offer of 1*s.* 3*d*, is to be submitted; while of 29 bags dull mixed sizes, very dark and partly mouldy Tampico, part sold at 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.

KOLA.—About 37 packages African were all sold, fair, slightly mouldy, bright, at 3¾*d.* to 4*d.*; better quality at 7½*d.* per lb.

MERCURIALS.—There is no alteration in price except for English vermilion, the price of which has been reduced to from 2*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

MUSK.—The market is flat for good quality; for good quality, sold without reserve, prices were from 4*s.* to 5*s.* below valuation. Of 19 tins first pile Tonquin pods three sold at 62*s.* to 63*s.*, for grey partly blue thin skin small to bold pods well trimmed fairly dry, but of weak flavour. Medium to bold old-fashioned pods, good yielding fair shaped dry, were bought in at 67*s.* Of third-pile pods 4 caddies sold—small to bold thin grey skin, partly broken at 44*s.*, and ordinary untrimmed damp, with skin and underskin, 22*s.* per oz. One tin of Chinese Cabardine musk realised 17*s.* per oz.

OIL (CASTOR).—Several lots were sold at auction to-day, good pale first Calcutta at 4½*d.*; yellow candied, at 2¾*d.* to 2⅞*d.* per lb.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—Samples of the new season's oil are now being offered from several quarters, and sales have been made at 78*s.* to 85*s*, but regular shipments cannot be expected for a couple of weeks to come; 75*s.* is now quoted for new non-congealing. At the auction to-day 39 casks Labrador oil (understood to be sent over by an association of missionaries in that part of the world) yellow colour, and somewhat rank, mixed with sediment, was bought in at 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per gallon.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Japanese oil of *peppermint* is reported rather dearer, at 4*s.* 3*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb. American (HGH) is held at 13*s.* 4½*d.* to 13*s.* 6*d.* nominally, while for 3 cases D and O brand offered at auction to-day 12*s.* 6*d.* per lb. was asked. *Menthol* is also reported higher at 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 8*d.* per lb. From Italy higher prices are cabled for *lemon* (8*s.* to 8*s.* 10*d.* per lb. f.o.b.) and for *sweet orange* (7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 10*d.* per lb. f.o.b.). *Bergamot* remains unaltered. English *clove* oil is still obtainable at 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.* per lb., but the position of the spice may necessitate an advance on this article shortly. *Cajaput* oil was bought in here to-day at 3*s.* per bottle, but we hear that in Holland 5,000 bottles have been sold at 1.17f., or about 1*s.* 11½*d.* each, and that there is more offering at that price.

OIL (EUCALYPTUS).—At auction to-day four cases "guaranteed pure" *Citriodora* oil were offered at 6*s.* 11*d.* per lb., amid howls of derision and without finding buyers. Another case sold at 8*s.* 3*d.* per lb. Privately, the market is much quieter. The quotations are from 8*s.* to 9*s.* 6*d.* per lb. according to quality, but the rush is subsiding, and the prospect of early arrivals is adverse to the bulls.

OPIUM.—The London market remains very dull, and the tendency is still towards lower prices, especially for *Persian* opium, which may be had in fine quality at 9*s.* per lb. The prices of druggists' and shipping opium are unchanged. From Smyrna the news is to the effect that only nine baskets of opium (Karahissar and Talequale) sold during the week ending January 22. The market closed dull and easier. The arrivals up to the date given were 3,029 baskets in Smyrna against 1,494 last year.

ORANGE-PEEL.—A few sample lots of good bright Malta strips brought 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

ORRIS-ROOT.—Four bags greyish Florentine orris, good pale, were bought in at 8*l.* per cwt. to-day. Two serons fair palish Mogadore sold at 40*s.* per cwt.

PIMENTO.—The advance continued in the private market early in the week, and fairly extensive sales have been made at 3*d.* to 3 1/16*d.* per lb. At auction 864 bags were offered and mostly held for high prices, only 70 bags selling at 3*d.* per lb. for fair quality, which showed a slight decline.

QUASSIA.—90*s.* was suggested to-day as the price for a parcel of 25 tons of chips.

QUICKSILVER.—The market is depressed, the importers quoting 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and second-hand holders offering at 7*l.* 1*s.* We have heard it said that these low prices are due to the competition of Russian quicksilver, of which considerable quantities have lately been exported.

QUININE.—The market shows greater weakness and prices have fallen again. Early in the week 10,000 of second-hand German bulk quinine sold at 10*d.* per oz. on the spot, but since then the tone has become slightly firmer, and there are now no further sellers under 10¼*d.* per oz. No business is reported to-day, the position being, buyers at 10⅛*d.*, sellers at 10¼*d.* per oz. At auction 5,000 ozs. of Brunswick quinine

in tins were offered, and a bid of 10⅛*d.* was refused for this lot.

RHUBARB.—In much better demand, although prices show no increase. Owners are generally firm in their views, and higher rates are looked for in the near future. About 100 cases offered, of which 50 sold as follows:—*Shensi*: Medium to bold, partly rough, fair coat, three-fourths pinky flat, 2*s.* 2*d.*; small ditto, 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.*; medium good, bright coat, seven-eights pinky fracture, round, 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.*; smaller, 1*s.* 11*d.*; medium even, bright coat, slightly wormy, pinky fracture, 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*; small to medium, fair coat, round, three-fourths pinky, 1*s.* 6*d.*; ditto flat, rough coat and rather wormy, 1*s.* 6*d.*; small root, horny coat, little colour, round and flat, 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*; ordinary pickings, 11*d.* per lb.; *high dried*, very wormy, horny coat, round, 9½*d.*; root cut in small strips, 1*s.* per lb.

SALICIN has advanced considerably in consequence of Dr. Maclagan's recommendation in the *Contemporary*. The price was 4*s.* 6*d.* a few days ago, it is now 5*s.* 3*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*, "without engagement."

SARSAPARILLA.—Thirty-one serons good Honduras Crown M.C. are held at 1*s.* 7½*d.* per lb.; grey Jamaica still sells at 1*s.* 3*d.* for slightly damaged.

SENNA.—*Alexandrian* very dull of sale at 1*s.*; for pods, 1*s.* 3*d.* for medium bright green leaf, and 3*d.* for fair siftings. Of *Tinnevelly* senna the bulk of the crop is said to have now arrived, the total being only one-third of the yield of 1891. Very high prices have been paid privately, and at to-day's auctions the good lots were again dearer. Of 130 bags 83 sold at 8*d.* per lb. for good bold green, 5½*d.* for medium ditto, 2¾*d* to 4½*d.* for fair yellowish, partly specky, to medium greenish, and down to 1*d.* for very common dark mixed.

SHELLAC.—At the auctions the supply was a good deal less than the quantity declared for sale, and of the 1,052 cases actually offered only 399 sold at a decline of 1*s* to 2*s.* on *Orange* and *Button* lacs. The following prices were paid:—*Second orange*: Livery to fair bright worked, 85*s* to 88*s.*; unworked block to cakey reddish, 82*s.* 6*d.* to 84*s.* *Button*: Seconds, 85*s.* to 87*s.*; thirds, 83*s.* to 84*s.* per cwt. No *Garnet* lac was sold; since the auctions the spot market has remained quiet, and for future delivery there has been some business at firm rates, viz., second orange (TN) for April delivery at 89*s.* per cwt. On the spot unworked TN has sold at 87*s* per cwt.

THYMOL has advanced in price and 15*s.* is now asked. Sales have actually been made at 14*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Angostura beans are quoted on the spot at 7*s.* and offered for shipment at 6*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f. terms, which is lower. Fair to fine frosted Para (which are scarce) are held at 2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.*, black and foxy at from 2*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*; market dull for common sorts.

VANILLA.—Nearly 500 tins offered to-day and sold at irregular rates, but on the whole rather easier; fine 7 to 8½ inches brought 13*s.* 3*d.* to 15*s.* 6*d.*; medium grades from 6*s.* 3*d.* to 11*s.* 6*d.*, and ordinary common and foxy as low as 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

LIVERPOOL.

ACID (OXALIC).—Held firmly at 3¼*d.* per lb.

ALUM is much firmer.

ARSENIC in steady demand; powdered at 12*l.* to 12*l.* 10*s.*, lump at 23*l.* per ton.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Stocks are still heavy, but prices well maintained.

CHILLIES.—Fine new *Sierra Leone* are held at 50*s.* per cwt.

COPPER (SULPHATE) remains quiet; 14*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 15*l.* spot, 15*l.* 5*s.* to 15*l.* 10*s.* forward.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Small business doing: 95*s.* per cwt. still asked for crystal.

GINGER.—Further sales of *African* at 32*s.* per cwt.

HONEY.—Of *Chilian* there have been arrivals, but the market remains steady at 28*s.* to 42*s.* 6*d.* *Californian* is unchanged.

OIL (CASTOR).—Very flat. Good seconds Calcutta selling at 2⅝*d.* to 2¾*d.* per lb.; French second pressure 2¾*d.*, first pressure 2⅞*d.*

POTASH SALTS.—*Prussiate* quieter at 10½*d.* per lb. for yellow English. *Chlorate* has been in active request, and the market is cleared for prompt delivery. The price is now 5¾*d.* *Bichromate* steady at 3¾*d.* per lb.

QUILLAIA.—There has been a heavy arrival by the ss. *Potosi*. Prices are unchanged, and holders are firm.

THE SMYRNA OPIUM MARKET.

(*Telegram from Our Correspondent.*)

SMYRNA, Wednesday Night.

OUR market is dull, usual kinds of opium being quoted at 7*s.* 1*d.* to 7*s.* 3*d.*, and Karahissar at 7*s.* 8*d.* to 7*s.* 10*d.* per lb. f.o.b. terms.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN CONSULS' REPORTS.

SPANISH COLONIES.

Cuba Honey. There is in Cuba an export duty on honey of 5 62½ pesos per 100 gallons. The production of honey in Cuba is not a large one, and the bulk of the exports are sent to Germany. During the last three years the distribution has been as follows:—

—	1888	1889	1890
	Tierces	Tierces	Tierces
United States	755	167	527
Germany	—	914	699
Spain	74	127	49
Other countries	227	—	117
	1,056	1,208	1,392

Beeswax. The exports of beeswax from Havana are on the decline—in 1888 they still amounted to 12,408 arrobas, in 1889 to 11,526 arrobas, and in 1890 they were only 9,638 arrobas. A great deal of wax is used in Cuba for ecclesiastical purposes, most of the remainder is shipped to Spain.

Perfumery Imports. The imports of perfumery articles and soaps into Cuba are very large: but this country does not appear to possess any appreciable share in them. Florida water comes from the United States, some very common perfumes from Germany, and low grades of soap are manufactured locally. But all these sources are as nothing compared with the enormous import of French goods, especially of the finer qualities. Fine French toilet-soap, oils, scents, powders, &c, are exceedingly popular. Certain Paris perfumery houses are said to export 500,000 francs' worth of perfumeries to Cuba every year. Against this trade English and American houses have hitherto tried to compete in vain. But there are now some German firms who send travellers through Cuba every year, and, it appears, have met with some success.

Drugs for Porto Rico. In his review of the trade of the Spanish West Indian colony of Porto Rico in 1890, Consul Latimer observes that drugs and chemicals to the amount of 71 tons, valued at 15,320*l.*, have come from the United States, France, Spain, England, and Germany. Not embraced in the foregoing heading, there has been a supply of 2,311 tons of nitric, muriatic, and sulphuric acid, of the value of 32,397*l*; 2,128 tons of which come from Spain, while England sends but 38 tons. Of the total import of soap of 2,250 tons, valued at 58,565*l.*, Spain furnished 2,228 tons, and England and Cuba the remainder.

Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulæ consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries &c., will be attended to in the order received.

The Vaseline Famine.

SIR,—The Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, in your number of to-day, invite an expression of opinion upon the subject of affixing their own labels. We can only say, no doubt like many others, that we have always sold and used their vaseline for either vaseline, paraffinum molle, or petroleum jelly, believing their manufacture to be the best in the market. We have always affixed our own "vaseline" labels, and always intend to do so. If the company have any objection to this, the remedy is in their own hands. There is just the possibility that our solicitor might not object to discuss the question in court with theirs. A vaseline famine will not assist either interests or rights.

Yours faithfully,

239 Oxford Street, W., Jan. 30. WILCOX & Co.

SIR,—In reply to the Chesebrough Company, I have a stock of fancy labels for vaseline worth perhaps 2*l*. My customers have for years been supplied with vaseline labelled with these fancy labels, and by this means I have created a business for myself in the article which my rivals cannot easily take from me. I should never have pushed the sale of vaseline had I thought the Chesebrough Company would attempt to take advantage of my exertions, and practically snatch for themselves the control of this branch of my business, and I submit the attempt is unjust, and if persevered in must result ultimately in loss to themselves.

Let the Chesebrough Company reduce the price of vaseline in bulk, and meet their competitors. They are the largest makers of petroleum jelly, and as such should be able to sell at a lower price than any other firm, and not use the trade in the way the monkey used the cat.

Yours, &c.,

WALES. (224/48.)

SIR,—I am pleased to see the Chesebrough Company trying to meet the trade. I think it would be fair if they supplied traders buying their vaseline with labels with name and address, as Bass & Co. do for their agents. The Chesebrough Company could charge, say, 6*d* per 100 for labels to all traders signing agreement to use them only on the company's manufactured article. I have always labelled their stuff, and I enclose label I have been using [which describes it as "The Chesebrough Company's Pure Vaseline, is used externally as," &c.]. If they can sell only to people who sign an agreement not to cut their goods under prices on labels as Ellimans do, this would save the trade a lot of trouble, as we should not want to bottle our own. I have ordered my printer to send me some labels similar, but with *Petroleum Jelly* instead of vaseline, as I intend to push my own stuff if they do not meet their friends in proper spirit and without delay. Remember the old proverb, "Much would have more and lost all."

Yours truly,

February 1. C. H. VASO. (225/21.)

SIR,—I should certainly have no objection to use the Chesebrough Company's label for vaseline providing it were neatly got up and attractive. I enclose you one of my own which I use regularly, and I may say that I have never bottled anything but genuine vaseline.

Yours, &c.,

February 1. SIGMA. (224/68.)

Qui Haye (222/37) offers to the trade the following suggestion for a title and label for petroleum jelly :—

CHRYSOLINE

(A pure Petroleum Jelly of the Pharmacopœia).

This will be found a reliable and perfect substitute for vaseline, and is recognised and appointed to be used by the General Medical Council in the British Pharmacopœia.

J. BLANK,
16 Busy Street, Dashtown.

"Chrysoline" is derived from *Chrysos* (Greek), gold, and is represented in "chrysene," a yellow crystalline substance found among the last products of the destructive distillation of wood.

SIR,—The Chesebrough Company desire an expression of opinion from chemists as to the future of the bottled article. I take it that generally they prefer to put up each in his own style. Instead of spending money on labels, let the price be levelled. It will be more interesting to us to know whether the company have realised the fact that an article, to all intents and purposes equally good, at least as an ointment base, can be got at 4*d*. per lb. The only result of the famine to me has been to open my eyes to that fact.

I am, yours truly,

INDEX. (227/21.)

Continental Pharmacies.

SIR,—I was much interested by your articles on "Continental Pharmacies," but must take exception to the impression conveyed by the one relating to Mr. Finck's pharmacy in Geneva.

On reading the article one is naturally led to think that the pharmacy of Mr. Finck is the one most patronised by the English and American residents in, and visitors to, Geneva. This, however, is not the case.

The Rue de la Coratterie has always been their favourite "shopping promenade," and the name and handsome pharmacy of Professor Goegg are much better known to them than the one in the Rue du Mont Blanc. In addition to spending a considerable time in a West-end pharmacy and perfecting himself in our language (he speaks five fluently), Professor Goegg employs two English qualified assistants, one of whom (Mr. Shepherd) is a Major man, and has been there over four years.

As for myself, I was principally employed in the dispensing department, and the number of English prescriptions I dispensed, and the quantity of English money I observed taken, would be well calculated to create envy in the pharmaceutical bosom of many an English chemist at home.

I am, faithfully yours,

19 High Street, Kingston-on-Thames. WM. E. CLARKE.

Sir,—Your correspondent was evidently fascinated by the big corner shop, and did not venture into the town. If he had done so, he would have discovered two or three other English pharmacies, certainly fitted as well and doing a brisker business.

We, who have long been subscribers to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, find it rather hard to be thus left out in the cold because we do not live close to the railway station. We hope that the next time THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST'S young man comes to Geneva he will take a walk down to the business part of the town, and look in to see us at

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACY.
13 Rue des Allemands, Geneva.
February 2.

[We must ask readers to bear in mind that our sketches of continental pharmacies are not yet complete. We have still much material. English pharmacy on the Continent is a

much more important industry than is sometimes recognised, as we shall be able to show. The beautiful city of Geneva is quite remarkable in this respect. We hope to say some more about its pharmacies.—ED. *C. & D.*]

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

225/53.—*A. E. L.*—King & Lloyd's "American Dispensatory" is a good exposition of eclectic *materia medica*. See DIARY, page 328. You could, doubtless, obtain the book through Sampson Low & Co.

220/42. *Hepat.*—Dr. Lauder Brunton or Dr. Mortimer Granville. See THE DIARY for addresses.

218/33. *An Old Subscriber* (*Leicester*).—Horehound Syrup for aërated water syrups. Macerate 3 oz. of horehound in 2 pints of hot water for an hour, then strain. Repeat the maceration with other 2 pints. Mix the infusions, and dissolve 1 oz. of citric acid, 5 lb. of sugar in the liquid. To this add the following mixture :—

Compound tincture of chloroform	½ oz.
Tincture of senega	½ „
Caramel	½ „
Salicylic acid	1 drachm

Set the whole aside for three days to clear.

219/38. *Menthol.*—Pitch Pills. These we have made as follows :—

	Drachms
Black pitch	3½
Powdered liquorice	1
Powdered ginger..	½

Melt the pitch and stir in the powders. Roll out on a warm slab, and divide into 5-grain pills.

219/45. *Wilts.*—The formula for the menthol snuff was given in our issue of November 30, 1889.

219/12. *Ld.*—(1) No; the odour of petroleum oil cannot be removed. You may cover it with citronella. (2) See THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, October 3, 1890, page 517 of last volume, for cake disinfectant.

219/38. *W. R. S.*—You will find the conditions under which registration is effected in Cape Colony fully stated in our issue of December 19, 1891, page 880.

220/43. *A. W.*—The Bleaching Solution which will suit your purpose best, is something of the Eau de Javelle nature, such as :—

Chlorinated lime	10 oz.
Washing soda	12½ „
Water..	15 pints

Put the chlorinated lime in a 3-gallon w.m. jar, and pour 3 pints of water upon it, stirring all the time; then add the soda, dissolved in the rest of the water. Stir well, set aside all night, and decant the clear.

211/62. *Erasmus.*—Erasmus Wilson's Hair-wash (non-oleaceous).—We have come across the following since our reply to you last week :—

Eau de Cologne	2 oz.
Tincture of cantharides	2 drachms
Oil of rosemary	10 drops
Oil of lavender	10 „

Mix.

[Mr. Cave, Southport, also writes to remind us of this formula].

220/53. *Lobster.*—American tinned lobster is used for potted lobster. Two parts of that go to 1 part of ground rice: use a little butter-colouring to bring up the tint. The spice is a mixture of equal parts of powdered mace, cayenne, and nutmeg

LEGAL QUERIES.

223/30. *J. H.*—We have several times stated that we consider such wording on a label as you propose to be not strictly legal. For reason see first answer on page 124 (January 23, 1892).

213/32. *Masonic.*—We presume you have registered the label as a trade-mark. If so, you are in a state of happy uncertainty as to how much of that label you have exclusive rights to. We think you could secure your claim to the title in full; but we do not think your registration secures for you exclusive possession of the title "Masonic Bouquet."

225/23. *J. G. I.* says a veterinary surgeon asked for ʒj. strychnine, but resented having to sign the poison-book Subsequently he wanted 12 oz. arsenic, demanded to have it white, and said he would not sign for it. "J. G. I." asks, "Is he justified in supplying this customer on the grounds that he is a qualified practitioner, and, as he put it, 'does largely' in such articles?" In the event of a prosecution, a Court could very likely be persuaded that these transactions come within the exemptions provided for "the ordinary course of wholesale dealing." In that case it would be essential that the vendor should be able to produce for the arsenic an order in writing from the purchaser, and in each case should have labelled the article with the name of the poison and with the word "poison." But it is not certain that this defence would avail, and our correspondent would be reasonably prudent to insist on the law being complied with, or to pleasantly refuse the business. The V.S. will not in the end think worse of a man for conducting his business properly.

225/3. *Bruno* has sold a certain drug to an inspector, which he thinks, as it had been in stock a long time, had probably deteriorated in quality. Before the inspector had informed him the drug was bought for analysis, he told him he could not guarantee its purity. He asks whether that statement will exonerate him in the event of prosecution.

Whether a verbal notice at the time of purchase for analysis is, or is not, sufficient must depend upon the special facts of each particular case. It is not the mode provided by the statute itself, which speaks (in section 8) of notice by a label. This provision has been enlarged, by legal decision, to such an extent that to insure protection under this section other factors must be present :—

(*a*) The ingredient of least value must not predominate.

(*b*) Before the sale is completed attention must be drawn to the facts stated on the label.

A verbal notice may be enough to save a seller from conviction in the case of admixture or inferiority, but this defence turns rather on the provisions of section 6. Under this, to constitute an offence, the sale must be made to the prejudice of the purchaser. It certainly seems reasonable that if the inferiority is sufficiently brought to the purchaser's knowledge, in reply to his request to be supplied with it, and he chooses, notwithstanding, to buy it, no offence is committed if the article should turn out, on analysis, to be an admixture or of inferior quality. But the exact time when the notice of inferiority was given would, of course, be an imporiant element in the defence. "Bruno" says also that the inspector proceeded to divide the article without having first made the offer to divide it, and asks whether that invalidates the transaction. Further, it appears that he did not use the exact words of the statute in telling the chemist he had bought the article for analysis. These are points for a technical defence, which can no doubt be made good use of. In Barnes *v.* Chipp (L. J. 47, M. C. 85) the Divisional Court held on appeal that the purchaser must notify the seller of his intention to have the article analysed by the public analyst, and that it was not sufficient for him to say that he had purchased it for analysis.

*** *Pressure on our space this week has crowded out a number of letters and most of our replies to correspondents.*

AN IMPROVED AND NOVEL METHOD OF LABELLING THE "A1" COD LIVER OIL.

The "En Norsk Fisker" Label is printed in five colours, from an original drawing of Hans Dahl, the famous Norwegian artist, and a very pretty and attractive effect is produced by printing the name and address of any Chemist in red on the back.

Chemists are invited to send their name and address with a trial order for 6 dozen in 8-oz. bottles, which is the minimum quantity for obtaining the Oil so labelled.

PRICES FOR THE HOME TRADE ONLY.

In Dispensing Bottles—	By 6-doz. Case.	12-doz. Case.	24-doz. Case.
Containing 8 oz. fluid	**5/9**	**5/6**	**5/3 doz. to a/c.**
	By 3-doz. Case.	6-doz. Case.	12-doz. Case.
„ 16 „ „	**10/6**	**10/3**	**10/- „**

CARRIAGE FREE.

N.B.—If less than these quantities are ordered, carriage must be paid by the Customer, unless the order is made up to the value of £5 with drugs.

THE PRICE OF THE "A1" OIL IN BULK IS

6/9 per gallon, in Winchesters.

By 12 Winchesters 6/6, or 36 Winchesters 6/3 per Gallon, to account. Delivery as required.

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, **BIRMINGHAM.**

Telegraphic Address—"SOUTHALL BIRMINGHAM."

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT PREPARATIONS

"ALFRED BISHOP" was the Inventor and Original Manufacturer of all Granular Effervescent Preparations. All others are imitations. SILVER MEDAL, HIGHEST AWARD, PARIS, 1889.

MAGNESIA CITRATE (1st Quality). We have reduced the price of our best Magnesia as follows:—In ¼-lb. and ½-lb. from 2/2 to 2/- per lb. In 7-lb. or 4½-lb per cwt. at 1/8 per lb., less usual discounts.

MAGNESIA CITRATE (2nd Quality). This is a first-rate article at a low price. It is made as carefully as our best, and will keep quite as well. Excellent for Chemists' own bottling. 1/3 per lb., less usual discount; per cwt. 1/- per lb. nett.

SALINE. Made either in powder or fine granules. This is an excellent preparation, made with the utmost care. Sold in bulk in 7 lbs. or 4½ lbs. at 1/3 per lb., less usual discount; per cwt. 1/- per lb. nett. Also in 8-oz. and 6-oz. capsuled stoppered bottle, plain or labelled, at 9/- per doz. and 7/3 per doz nett.; per gross 96/- and 80/- nett respectively. Special terms for large quantities.

AND ALL OTHER GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT PREPARATIONS.

Price Lists Post Free on application. None genuine without this Trade Mark.

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ESSENTIAL OILS

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ESTABLISHED 1798.

OILS BAY, CARAWAY, CLOVES, CUBEBS, PEPPERMINT, SANDAL, SASSAFRAS, SPEARMINT, TANSY, WINTERGREEN, WORMWOOD AND MANY OTHERS.

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1798

Howards & Sons

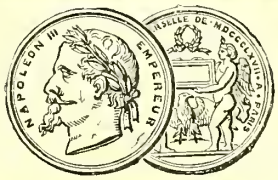
Compreſſed
Sulphate of Quinine
Manufactured by
Howards & Sons,
Stratford, Essex.

Is
The Most Portable
Form of
Quinine.

Saves Weight.
Saves Space.
Saves Freight.

Packed in 1 ounce tins.
Total weight about 1¾ oz.
Occupying 2¼ cubic inches.

Stratford, Eſſex.



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PURE, HIGH-TESTING FORMS OF THE

DIGESTIVE FERMENTS.

ARMOUR & CO. slaughter annually 1¾ Million Pigs, affording unequalled facilities for selection. Laboratory adjoins slaughter-house, permitting prompt handling of stomachs, thus preventing all possibility of taint or contamination during process of isolation.

No. 1.—**POWDERED PEPSIN** (*Non-Hygroscopic*).

For "charts" and other dry forms. An absolutely permanent Pepsin, free from all foreign odour and taste.

Digestive power, 2,500 times its weight.

In 1-oz., 4-oz., and 8-oz. Bottles and 1-lb. Tins.

No. 2.—**SCALE PEPSIN & THE SAME POWDERED** (*Soluble*).

Especially useful in preparing liquid forms. Soluble in water, and absolutely free from objectionable odour and taste.

With ordinary care is permanent, and retains its activity indefinitely.

Digestive power, 2,500 times its weight.

In 1-oz., 4-oz., and 8-oz. Bottles and 1-lb. Tins.

No. 3.—**GLYCEROLE PEPSIN** (*Concentrated*).

A clear and permanent glycerin solution, 10 minims of which are the equivalent of 1 grain of our scale pepsin, possessing a digestive activity of 2,500.

This fluid pepsin is admirably adapted for use at the prescription-counter and in the pharmaceutical laboratory, in that it obviates the necessity of weighing and filtering when preparing liquid combinations.

In Pint Bottles and 2-gallon Jugs.

Combines elegance of preparation with prompt and certain action. ARMOUR'S GLYCEROLE PEPSIN is the ideal liquid Pepsin.

No. 4—**PURE PEPSIN TABLETS.**

A convenient dosage form.—Each Tablet contains 3 grains ARMOUR'S PURE NON-HYGROSCOPIC PEPSIN.

In Flat Bottles for Pocket, each containing 75 Tablets. Put up in Cases containing One Dozen Bottles.

No. 5.—**PURE PANCREATIN** *in Powder.*

For internal administration.

In 1-oz. Bottles and 1-lb. Tins.

No. 6.—**PEPTONISING TABLETS** *of Pure Pancreatin and Sodium Bicarbonate.*

For peptonising milk and other foods for infants and invalids. Each Tablet contains 2½ grains pure Pancreatin, and 8 grains Sodium Bicarbonate.

These Tablets will be found uniformly reliable.

In Tubes containing 15 Tablets Put up in Packages of One Dozen Tubes.

Recipes for pre-digesting foods are furnished with every bottle.

No. 7.—**GLYCERINE SOLUTION OF RENNET.**

In Pint Bottles and 2-gallon Jugs.

—**POWDERED RENNET.**

1-oz. Bottles and 1-lb. Tins.

For Curdling Milk.—Formulas supplied for making Essence of Rennet.

ARMOUR'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

ARMOUR & Co. slaughter over 700,000 head of cattle annually, which provide them with facilities unequalled by any other Manufacturer in the world.

ARMOUR'S PROCESS retains the True Natural Flavour of Fresh Beef, and its Stimulative and Nutritious Properties. It is guaranteed to be Pure Beef Essence, and invalids relish it when all other forms of nourishment nauseate. Gold Medals and Highest Awards at all Exhibitions. Adopted by H.M. and U.S. Governments, also for Hospital use. Packed in ½, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16 oz. jars.

Supplied in tins in limited quantities to our customers for compounding.

ARMOUR'S VIGORAL.

STRENGTH
NOURISHMENT
REFRESHMENT

A fluid preparation made from ARMOUR'S EXTRACT OF BEEF, further strengthened in muscle-forming constituents by the addition of Pure Beef in Powdered Form, and suitably seasoned. In 2, 4, 8, and 16 oz. bottles.

Under similar conditions ARMOUR'S DIGESTIVE FERMENTS exhibit greater activity than any other Manufactured.

Special Quotations in bulk. Samples and descriptive matter on application.

ARMOUR'S PREPARATIONS may be obtained through all Wholesale and Retail Houses, or direct from the Manufacturers.

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Telegraphic and Cable Address—"ARMORUM LONDON."

"THE DISADVANTAGES WERE GREAT."

CLEVELAND HOUSE, DERBY,
Jan. 1st, 1892.

TO THE MANAGING DIRECTOR OF

THE LIQUOR CARNIS CO., LD.

DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellent results I have obtained from prescribing CAFFYN'S LIQUOR CARNIS. Being a very busy practitioner, the subjoined *notes are very rough, but they are true and valuable; and I feel sure we have a preparation which will prove a blessing in the treatment of disease.

Years ago I gave directions and endeavoured to prepare a solution of raw beef, but the disadvantages were great, therefore the good results were lost. I have ordered forty-nine bottles since November 18th, 1891.

I am, yours faithfully,

W. H. WRIGHT.

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*1. **CHILD INANITION (MARASMUS).**—No food for eight days; sinking; recovered in three days sitting up at the table and eating rice pudding.

2. **SEVERAL CASES OF QUINSY,** with great difficulty in swallowing. Strength kept up by Liquor Carnis (concentrated nourishment).

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7. **SEVERAL CASES OF CONSUMPTION OF THE BOWELS** have derived great benefit from Liquor Carnis.

8. **CASE OF PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.**—Improving with Liquor Carnis; feels stronger.

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CRESCENT B.M&Co. BRAND

MARK.

BICARBONATE OF SODA,

REFINED AND RECRYSTALLIZED.

PURE AND CHEAP.

ANALYSIS.

Bicarbonate of Soda	97·20
Mono Carbonate of Soda	1·90
Sulphate of Soda	trace
Chloride of Sodium	·035
Moisture	·82
Insoluble	nil

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EQUAL TO 98 PER CENT. OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

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SODA CRYSTALS

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

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PEPSINE "(50 Times)".

CONCENTRATED ODOURLESS PEPSINE — SCALES (SOLUBLE) OR POWDER. Price 2/6 per oz.

*** As our brand of "50 Times" indicates, one grain of either will digest 2,500 grains of Coagulated Egg-albumen, showing a strength 50 times greater than that required by the British Pharmacopœia.

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BLAUD'S PILLS, 6*d.* per gross (net). LIVER GRANULES, 5*d.* per gross (net). QUININE, 1-grain, 1/3 per gross; 2-grains, 2/3 per gross (net). APERIENT, 6*d.* per gross (net). All for 10-gross lots.

WYLEYS' OVAL GELATINE-COATED PILLS. "Still the best." Useful for Specialities. List on application.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM: WYLEYS, LTD.

Dr. Passerini reports that a Complete Cure of Phthisis was effected in five trial cases after one or two months' use of the Drug.

Price per Case, with specially devised Tacchini inhaler, 12*s.* 6*d.* Net price to Chemists, 9*s.*

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"Air-tight, Soluble, Elegant, and Economical."

CONDITION BALLS, 24/ per gross. DIURETIC BALLS, 24/ per gross. PHYSIC BALLS, 24/ to 30/ per gross. COUGH BALLS, 24/ to 27/ per gross. List sent. Name and address may appear on each Ball if desired

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WAREHOUSE AND SHOW ROOM,

BURLINGTON BUILDINGS,

HEDDON STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

INFLUENZA SPECIAL.

Write for Samples at once.

TOOGOOD'S POCKET INHALER,

For Charging with Eucalyptus, Pinol, Carbolic Acid, &c. 5/- dozen.

TOOGOOD'S VAPORISATEUR,

For Diffusing the Vapour of Eucalyptus, Pinol, Carbolic Acid, &c. 3/6 dozen.

Dr. BELL'S EUCALYPTUS ANTI-CATARRH SMELLING BOTTLE,

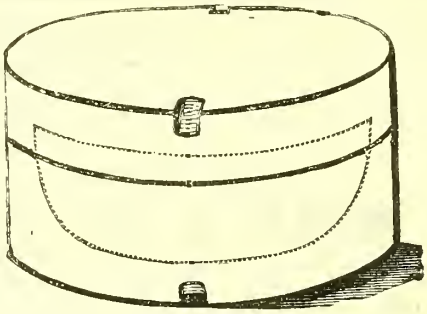
9/- dozen.

TOOGOOD'S

IMPROVED PATENT

EARTHENWARE COVERED POTS

Are claimed to be the most perfect and convenient yet offered to the Trade.



Owing to the increasing demand for our Patent Pots, we have introduced a Special THIN Series for Dispensing.

These Pots are beautifully glazed and finished, and, being very light, are specially adapted for sending by post.

ORDINARY THICKNESS—

1 dr.	2 dr.	½	¾	1	1½	2	3	4	6	8 ounces.
1/6	1/6	1/6	1/8	1/10	2/	2/3	2/10	3/6	4/6	5/6 per doz.

THIN FOR DISPENSING—

½	¾	1	1½	2	3	4	6	8 ounces.
1/7	1/9	2/	2/2	2/5	3/	4/	5/	6/ per doz.

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51/- per dozen.

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LANGDALE'S CURE FOR INFLUENZA.

NEARLY 5,000 BOTTLES SOLD IN ONE WEEK.

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LANGDALE'S PURE DISTILLED ESSENCE OF CINNAMON

Should always be kept in stock. Special medicinal size, stamped 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.* each.

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These Tablets are prepared in a handy form for carrying in the pocket; pleasant to the palate; each tablet guaranteed to contain 20 drops of LANGDALE'S CONCENTRATED CINNAMON ESSENCE. To Clergymen, Medical, Business, and Public Men, who run great risk in travelling, also for Delicate Ladies and Children, they will be found a great boon and safeguard. In Boxes 1*s.* 1½*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.* each.

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SPECIAL LINES.

	1 lb.	7 lbs.
CHLORATE OF POTASH	1/2	1/-
CHLORATE OF POTASH AND BORAX	1/2	1/-
COMPOUND SULPHUR	1/2	1/-
SODA BICARB.	1/2	1/-
SODA MINT	1/2	1/-

NET CASH WITH ORDER.

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Specimens of these Preparations have remained in the Museum of Kew Gardens during 28 years without deterioration.

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LIEBIG'S BEEF WINE.

Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

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From the results of my Analyses of various **Beef Wines** I have had occasion to examine, none have **equalled** as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skilful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. Robinson, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to **Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.**

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.,
Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University).
December 15, 1888.

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Specially prepared for Quinine Wine, does not deposit, will keep good in any climate, and well adapted for Export Trade. Supplied in Casks containing 9, 18, 30, 60, or 120 Gallons. Terms on application. [2]

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This Wine is well adapted for Pharmaceutical Preparations, and is the strength ordered by the B.P. Price, in 6-Gallon Casks, 5/6 per gallon; in 2-Gallon Jars, 6/- per gallon, carriage paid. Casks charged 7/6, Jars 2/6, and allowed if returned. Cash or satisfactory reference to accompany order

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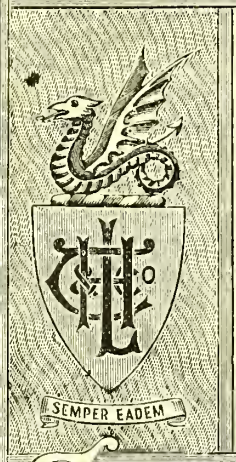

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SOLUBLE PEARL COATED PILLS

SPECIAL

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FOR

CASH WITH ORDER,

IN TEN-GROSS TINS.

	Per Gross s.	d.
Pil. Aloes et Ferri, P.B.	0	6
,, Colocynth. Co., P.B.	0	11
,, Colocynth. et Hyos., P.B.	1	1
,, Rhei Co., P.B.	0	6
APERIENT.		
105	0	6
Each Pill contains ½ gr. of Calomel.		
ANTIBILIOUS.		
62 Hydrarg. Pil., Ext. Coloc. Co., Pil. Rhei Co.	1	0
262 Podophyllin, Ext. Coloc. Co., Ext. Hyoscy.	1	2
COUCH.		
164 Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Gum. Ammon., Pulv. Scillæ, Saponis	0	7
CASTOR OIL.		
289	0	6
TONIC.		
371	0	6
(Blaud's Formula, Martindale's improved.)		
"LITTLE" APERIENT.		
458 Aloin, Podophyllin, Ext. Hyoscy., Jalapin., Ext. Nucis Vom., Capsicin.	0	5

Samples of the above, with our Complete List, sent on application.

[1]

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Four Grains of Guaranteed Pure SULPHATE OF QUININE for

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Readily Saleable by all Chemists and Druggists. 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

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Tidman's Sea Salt, in Cardboard Packets	1½d.	per gross 12/3
" " Linen Bags	1d.	" 8/3
" " 3-lb. Boxes	8d.	per doz. 5/4
" " 7-lb. "	1/2	" 10/9
" " 14-lb. "	2/3	" 19/9
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" Carbolic Tooth Powder "	6d.	" 3/6
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" " " ¼ lb. Tins "	4d.	per doz. 2/4
" " " ½ lb. "	8d.	" 4/6
" Cod Liver Oil, 12-oz. Bottles, in Cartoons	1/0	" 7/0
" Cucumber and Glycerine "	6d.	" 3/6
" " " "	1/0	" 7/0
" Cucumber and Glycerine Soap, Boxes 1 doz.	4d.	" 2/0
" Carbolic Disinfecting Powder, in Tins	6d	" 3/6
Corn Solvent, 1 doz. on Card	4d.	" 2/4
Washing Gloves, No. 1 Turco } various other	4d.	per doz. pair 2/0
" " The Derby Turco } kinds as reqd.	6d.	" " 2/6

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CRUSHED LINSEED.

£15 per ton, 17s. per cwt., 9s. per 56 lbs., in bags; 27s. for 36 2-lb. Tins; carriage paid within 200 miles.

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HEADLEY OIL MILLS, GREENWICH.

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The New Substitute for Quinine.

REDUCES TEMPERATURE, SUPPRESSES INFLUENZA, SEA-SICKNESS, &c. CURES INDIGESTION.

One size only for Public use, for sale at 2s. 9d. a bottle.
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KILLS THE GERMS OF INFLUENZA,

And is a Sure Preventive against the Disease.

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Eucalyptus Maculata, var. Citriodora.

Pronounced by Medical Men to be a certain Preventive and Remedy for Influenza, also Colds, Coughs, and all Germ Diseases. Distilled from the leaves of the Citron-scented Eucalyptus.

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Is a great improvement on the old-fashioned Camphor Lockets, inasmuch as it retains its efficacy for months. They are attractively put up in 3-dozen boxes, assorted colours, and

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SEA-SICKNESS.

Retail Price, 2*s.* 9*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.*

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Her Hawaiian Majesty's Consulate General, Toronto, 30th September, 1891.

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[*This gentleman reported that in all previous voyages he suffered from Sea-Sickness.*]

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A REAL COMFORT

Warm, Soft, and Dry, Easily Washed, Clean, and Durable.

They Prevent Chills in Bathing, and keep the feet warm and comfortable.

Mr. GLADSTONE pronounces them to be *very useful*, and Lord SALISBURY and many of the Nobility and Gentry now use and appreciate them. They prevent cold feet in Driving, in Church, in the Counting-house, in Stone-floored Apartments. *Numerous testimonials to their usefulness in a great variety of ways.* Sizes: 1 ft. square to 20×45 in. Prices: 3/, 5/, 7/6, and 10/6 each. Special Mats up to 21/ each. Of all leading Chemists and Furnishing Houses.

CAUTION.—Each Genuine Mat branded "Rankin's Cork Mat."

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SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 1892.

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5.—**LONDON, S.E.**—Old-established good-class business; returns average £920 yearly, *with good profits*; large and convenient premises; terms, small premium and valuation of stock and fixtures.

6.—**SOUTH OF ENGLAND.**—Good business town; Retail and Dispensing Business; returns about £400 yearly; capable of being much increased; well-fitted single-fronted shop and good stock; about £200 required.

7.—**WATERING-PLACE.—NORTH OF ENGLAND.**—Light Retail and Family Dispensing Business; returns last year £820, *with good profits*; shop well fitted in mahogany; stock large; about £750 required.

8.—**HANTS.**—Large town; small increasing business; held by vendor 9 years; returns nearly £300 yearly; good fixtures, &c.; large house attached; about £170 required.

9.—**BUCKS.**—Mixed Business; rich locality; central position; returns nearly £1,300; capable of much extension; good house and business premises; small premium and valuation of stock and fixtures.

10.—**ESSEX.**—Good locality; rapidly increasing; good Family Business; returns about £1,000 yearly *with profits above the average*; well-fitted shop and good stock; about £850 required.

11.—**WARWICKSHIRE.**—Central situation; very good Dispensing and Prescribing Business; returns £700 yearly; *profits very good* well-fitted shop and good stock; good house, held on lease; about £480 required.

12.—**EASTERN COUNTIES.**—Large town; good-class business; well-fitted shop and good stock; returns nearly £550; good house, held on lease; very moderate rental; price about £450.

13.—**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**—Good-class Wholesale and Retail, with Water trade; returns £2,300 yearly; good opportunity for a Partnership; first-rate premises attached, with every convenience; about £1,200 required.

14.—**SOUTH OF ENGLAND (Seaside).**—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business; established many years; returns £700 yearly, *with good profits*; large well-fitted shop and good stock; about £575 required.

15.—**WARWICKSHIRE.**—Good locality; Retail and Dispensing, with good Family Business attached; returns nearly £1,300 yearly, *profits good*; large house, warehouse, stabling, &c.; about £1,300 required.

16.—**STAFFS.**—Good business town.—Light Retail and Dispensing Business of good class; returns about £1,000 yearly; good personal introduction will be given; about £850 required.

17.—**HANTS.**—Good business town.—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns last year £450; convenient house; good shop, fairly fitted; about £300 required.

18.—**SOUTH OF ENGLAND (Seaside).**—Good-class Family Retail, and Dispensing Business; returns last year, nearly £417, *with good profits*; well-fitted shop and good house; about £375 required.

19.—**WEST OF ENGLAND.**—Seaport town; Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £450 yearly, *with good profits*; good-size house, rent £35, small garden attached; about £450 required, or offer considered.

20.—**SUSSEX.**—Fashionable town; good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns nearly £500 yearly; convenient house; special reasons for sale; offer wanted.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country. Particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.
Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London Agent.

NOTICE.—*Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale, suitable for Gentlemen with Small Capital. Full particulars on application.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & Co. Register Vacancies for Situations FREE OF CHARGE.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

F. J. BRETT,

VALUER, LEICESTER,

60 St. Stephen's Road.

References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS. 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

NO CHARGE TO BUYERS.

STOCKTAKING UNNECESSARY.—Stocktaking is always dreaded by Chemists, and with a competent Valuer is not necessary.

F. J. BRETT is prepared to estimate or to value entire stocks as they stand with little or no inconvenience to ordinary businsss, and has repeatedly done so with entire satisfaction to those adopting this mode.

STOCKS AND FIXTURES BOUGHT FOR CASH.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Old-established Retail, with Wines, in good market town; returns £1,050.

WALES, S.—Returns £800; very profitable Retail, capable of much increase; with Gilbey's agency; price about £600.

MANCHESTER (Suburb).—Nice Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing in good position; returns £400; price £300.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Returns £1,900; well-known and reliable good-class Retail, with Gilbey's agency; handsomely fitted shop of very commanding appearance; price £1,600, not much more than value of stock and fixtures.

MESSRS. BERDOE & CO.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS & VALUERS,

30 JEWRY STREET, ALDGATE, E.C.

Established 1870.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

VENDORS are particularly requested to note that in placing Businesses in our hands for disposal, they are not required to sign any unusual agreement. Our forms for particulars and terms (which have always been the same) may be had on application.

VALUATIONS and TRANSFERS conducted in any part of the United Kingdom. Twenty years' practical experience.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Large market town; first-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with good Agricultural connection; commanding position; returns about £1,200; small premium and valuation required.

BIRMINGHAM (Best Suburb).—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns nearly £1,400; net profit £600 yearly, after paying all expenses; good house and garden; owner retiring; price £1,100.

SOUTH COAST.—A good-class Light, Retail, and Dispensing Business; returns £8 weekly, under management; capable of increase; good house, main road of increasing suburb; price £300.

HOME COUNTY.—Thirty miles out, in pretty locality; unopposed Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £500; rent £18; good house and garden; modern shop, well stocked; price £250.

ESSEX.—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns over £400, free prices; good house, large garden; same hands 8 years; retiring from retail; no near opposition; price £175

SUFFOLK.—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, unopposed; returns £700, full prices; good house, large garden; price £475; every investigation offered; early sale desired.

HAMPSHIRE.—General, Light, Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £650; net profit £250; good house, nice garden; full prices for everything; price £400 or offer.

CITY.—Near the Bank; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; making £300 a year net profit after paying all expenses; low rent; central position; price £600, or offer.

LONDON, N.—Main road; Retail and Prescribing trade; returns £500; rent £35; net profit £200; selling through illness; 6-roomed house and garden; price £220 or offer.

BUSINESSES WANTED at once, from £200 to £3,000, for cash buyers; gentlemen wishing to sell are invited to place particulars with us; early sales assured.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

Please note that advertisements under the following headings must be received at the office not later than 5 p.m. on Thursdays.

CHEMIST'S Business for sale, owing to the death of proprietor, in fashionable inland watering-town; good trade; price £300. Particulars of T. P. Hodson, 30 Monson Road, Tunbridge Wells.

FOR sale, East of Scotland, genuine light Retail and Dispensing Business; neatly fitted; good opening for Dentistry; doing £7 weekly, and steadily increasing; rent low; price £270; seller going abroad. Address, "Scot," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Messrs. CROCKER & CO.

Trade Valuers, Transfer Agents, and Accountants,

15 WALBROOK, E.C.

MIDLANDS.—Old-established good class Country Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing trade; returns £800; net profit £300; price £650 or valuation; terms may be arranged; handsome pharmacy, good house and nice garden. This Business has a most excellent future.

HOME COUNTY.—Light Retail and Dispensing; returns £400; low rent; price £350; large and convenient house, with nice garden.

SUSSEX.—Old-established Retail and Dispensing, with good sale of own specialities; returns £600; price £450; good house and garden.

KENT.—Family and Dispensing trade, with Post-Office; returns over £800; price £600; large house and garden.

DEVON.—Old-established Retail and Dispensing, with good sale of own Specialities; returns £600; price £450; good house and garden.

BUCKS.—Light Retail and Dispensing; very low rent; returns £450; price £350; good house and garden; worth attention.

MIDLANDS.—Retail, Dispensing and Prescribing; returns £500 price £200; double-fronted handsome pharmacy.

SUSSEX.—An unopposed good-class country Retail and Dispensing trade, with post-office and small amount of stationery; returns £300; net profit not less than £300; price £125, goodwill and valuation; worth attention.

SURREY.—Light Retail and Dispensing; returns £800; price £650; good house; handsome pharmacy; agency pays rent

NORFOLK.—Good-class Family and Dispensing; returns £850; price £700; long lease at a low rent; good house.

CORNWALL.—Retail and Dispensing Business, with general Mixed business attached; returns £3,600; steadily increasing; large house, low rent; price about £1,500; satisfactory reasons for selling.

HANTS.—Light Retail and Dispensing; returns £400; price £200; large and convenient premises, held on long lease at a very low rental.

LONDON, N.—An old-established Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing trade, for many years returning £900 at good profits, now doing £500, serious illness cause of sale. price £400, or valuation.

LONDON, S.E.—Retail and Prescribing trade; unopposed position; returns £500; price £400; rent £40; good house, &c.

GLAMORGAN.—Light Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing trade; returns £400; rent £20; price £350; worth attention.

LONDON (near).—An old-established Light Retail and Dispensing, with Post-Office; returns £800; price £600; large house, handsome pharmacy.

WILTS.—Light Retail and Dispensing; returns £700, and increasing; large, convenient premises; nice garden; low rent; price £450.

LONDON, S.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing trade; returns £500; low rent; price £350; capital position in marketing thoroughfare.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

VALUATIONS A SPECIALITY. TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued.

MANCHESTER Suburb.—A Light Retail and Dispensing Business, returning £450; net profit about £200; low rent; attractively-fitted shop well stocked; vendor taking larger business cause of leaving; price £300, or offer entertained. J. G., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

IMMEDIATE; suit good Prescriber or Surgeon; business recently established; large population; no Chemist near; one hour from town; nice house; rent and taxes £40; well fitted and stocked; price about £200; part can remain: trial allowed. "Quinine," c/o E. Vitt, Esq., 1 Lime Villas, Turner's Hill, Cheshunt, Herts.

BIRMINGHAM; thickly-populated middle-class district; Prescribing and Light Retail, with excellent dwelling-house; returns over £500, and exceptional profits; good prices; grand opening for pushing man; can be immensely improved, vendor being absent half the day. "Medicus," Wyleys (Limited), Birmingham.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—For disposal, a small, old-established Chemist's Business; General Country trade, capable of being greatly extended; in present hands over 23 years, and at same premises since 1864; excellent situation in principal thoroughfare, close to market place; goodwill and stock moderate. H., 64 High Street, Bromsgrove.

ESTABLISHED Drug, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £900, all cash; plenty of scope for increase; death of owner reason for selling; by personal attention an energetic man may make his fortune in a few years; price £400, or reasonable offer Apply by letter, "Chemicus," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

DEATH VACANCY.—An old-established Business, in a good position in the thriving town of Barrow, is for sale; well-fitted shop and good house at a moderate rental; returns under management between £500 and £600 at good prices; capital opportunity for a pushing man. Apply to "Exor," c/o Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Manchester.

25 MILES from London; market town; population 10,000; Light Retail Dispensing and Prescribing; returns, 1891, over £800, increasing yearly; full prices, excepting patents; rent £40; lease; price £650; owner, leaving the trade, is desirous of immediate transfer; every investigation conrted. "Oleum," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Continued.

MANAGER or Senior; temporary; qualified; disengaged "Locum," Trinity Square, Llandudno.

ASSISTANT; qualified; 23; in London; excellent references. Adair, Seuhouse Street, Maryport.

ASSISTANT; 10 years' experience; seeking permanency. Ferram, 22 Olive Street, Snoderland.

WANTED situation as Manager of Branch; qualified. "Nemo," 195 Arundel Street, Sheffield.

PART-TIME or evening employment, at once; qualified; abstainer. Chapman, 5 Bailgate, Lincoln.

IMPROVER or Junior; 19: 5 ft. 8 ins.; 5 years' experience. M. R., 44 Market Street, Stalybridge.

ASSISTANT: qualified; 23; country preferred. Brown, Fern Cottage, Caistor, Lincolnshire.

DISPENSER, Senior, or Locum-Tenens; out-door preferred. J. H., 46 Kingsholm Villas, Gloucester.

QUALIFIED Assistant; 8 years' experience; permanency preferred. Hall, Queen Street, Market Rasen.

JUNIOR (25): height 5 ft. 8½ in.; unqualified; London preferred. "Oortex," 33 Talbot Road, Blackpool.

LOCUM-TENENS; qualified; disengaged; good references. "Æsculap," 32 Laurel Grove, Penge.

TRAVELLER, Sundries; good connection; references; guarantee. T., c/o A. Weston, 43 Basinghall Street, E.C.

DISPENSER, Chemist, or Surgeon; qualified; abstainer; disengaged. A. P. S., 3 Winchester Street, Pimlico, S.W.

ASSISTANT, thoroughly reliable; highest references, &c. Address, Chemist, 80 Whitworth Road, Northampton.

AS Assistant or Dispenser (outdoors); married; aged 29. C. W., 46 Montefiore Street, Queen's Road, Battersea.

ASSISTANT; 21; disengaged February 22nd; Westminster preferred; 6 years' experience. Beck, Ashburton.

COMPETENT, gentlemanly Assistant, aged 22; 5 years' best experience. A. Bishop, 43 Bordage Street, Guernsey.

ASSISTANT; outdoor preferred; Qualified; 25; disengaged Feb. 12; Wright, 175 West End Lane, West Hampstead, London.

LABORATORY Assistant; 13 years' experience; Distilling, Evaporation, Extracts, &c. O. U., 44 Mallinson Road, Battersea.

AS Assistant or Manager; aged 28; qualified; London experience; height 5 ft. 10 in. "Antipyrin," 454 Commercial Road East.

MANAGER (of branch) or Assistant; 12 years' good experience; disengaged. "Extractor," 5 Victoria Terrace, Weymouth.

BRANCH manager; good prescriber; 25 years' experience; country preferred; permanency. A. D., The Ferns, Penn, Amersham.

ENERGETIC Assistant; unqualified; good experience; excellent references; abstainer; 35. "Statim," 23 Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury.

JUNIOR; 21; 6 feet; nearly 5 years' experience; outdoors: London preferred; disengaged Feb. 13. A. Bush, 38 Eton Street, Woolwich.

AS Manager or Senior; qualified; excellent references. Apply, stating salary and particulars, to "Permanency," Baymead, Weston-super-Mare.

JUNIOR in good-class business; time arranged for study: 6 years' good experience (London, Exeter, Derby). "Alpha," Melbourne, Derby.

TRAVELLER. Drugs; first-class connection; town references; guarantee. G., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT; 7 years' high-class Dispensing and Retail experience; good references; abstainer; 22. "Kino," 19 Pembroke Street, Devonport.

DISPENSER to Physician, Surgeon, or Chemist; time for study; abstainer; good references. A. B., Charles, Chemist, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

AS Manager or Senior; qualified; aged 40; outdoor preferred. "Ferrum," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TEMPORARY; now disengaged; 39; in or out door. Davis, 73 Tabley Road, Tufnell Park, N.

ASSISTANT or Manager; 14 years' experience; unexceptional references; state salary and particulars. "Minor," 644 Rochdale Road, Manchester.

ASSISTANT; 8 years' experience; wholesale and retail; with country travelling preferred; good references. J. H. Everard, The Vale, Naseby, Rugby.

AS Manager or Traveller; experienced; aged 40; 15 years' reference. Address, "Chemicus," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

OUTDOOR, or Manager of Branch; minor & Apoth. Hall; Registered Dentist; aged 35; married. C. H. Feotiman, 43 Brook Green, Hammersmith Road.

JUNIOR, in good class business; indoors; age 18½; good references; abstainer; time for study required; disengaged Feb. 13. Sharp, c/o Mr. Sangster, Chemist, Southsea.

PART-TIME: London, Liverpool, Manchester; 8½ years' good dispensing experience; passed Prelim.; good references. R. E., Railway Terrace, Wallington, Surrey.

ASSISTANT requires re-engagement in good-class trade; pushing counterman; careful dispenser; unqualified; unmarried; outdoors. "Chemist," Lozybank, Forest Gate, E.

PART-TIME or short hours; in good class business; outdoors; North preferred, but not essential; qualified; disengaged in a fortnight's time. A. G., 6 Copley Road, Doncaster.

ANALYTICAL Chemists.—Wanted, situation as Assistant with good firm: age 19; was chemical student two years in Anderson's College, Glasgow. Address, D., 12 Portland Street, York.

MAJOR; disengaged; managership or senior; experienced dispenser; good salesman and prescriber; married; excellent references. "Major," 7 Brandon Terrace, Cheltenham.

AS Manager (qualified): for 9 years in one of the largest stores in the City; London or suburbs preferred. Apply, "Manager," care of S. Maw, Son & Thompson, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street.

MANAGER or Assistant; energetic; aged 28; married; 12 years' experience; good Prescriber: Extractor; first-class references; Disengaged. "Manager," 5 Penmartin Road, Brockley.

AS Dispenser or Junior (21); tall; 7 years' Northern experience; willing and obliging; studying for Minor; City or S.-E. district and outdoors preferred. W., 25 Union Square, Boro' S.E.

MEDICAL.—As Dispenser in a high-class practice in or near London; outdoors; abstainer; age 28; please state salary. "Dispenser," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER or Assistant; in or outdoors; aged 42; 28 years' experience (town and country); good references; major qualification. W.P.S., 33 Chatsworth Road, Clapton Park, London, N.E.

A GENTLEMAN wishes re-engagement as Representative with Wholesale Druggist; first-class connection and references. Address particulars, B., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

YOUNG Austrian chemist seeks a situation by 1st April next in an English Pharmacy; speaks fluently French, English, German; very well acquainted with all pharmaceutical business. Write to G 931 L, c/o Haasenstein & Vogler, Geneva (Switzerland).

A GENTLEMAN having interviewed all the Medical Doctors throughout Ireland, and having a splendid connection amongst Chemists, Family Grocers, and all Vendors of same, is open to an appointment; highest testimonials. Address, "S," c/o Eason & Son, Dublin.

A GENTLEMAN, with several years' experience as Dispenser and Bookkeeper to medical men, requires a situation as Assistant or Improver; good prescriber and tooth-extractor; aged 27; state salary and particulars. 227/31, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Branch Manager or Assistant: aged 27; height 5 feet 9 inches; experienced in Prescribing, Extracting, Proprietaries, and Family trade; good references; permanency if comfortable; salary to be agreed after trial. "Lancashire," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CHEMIST.

A DR. PHIL. and thoroughly experienced analyst, with many years practice in the manufacture of cement, seeks situation as Working Manager in a Chemical industry. Address offers to Q. V. 393, c/o G. L. Daube & Co., Frankfort o/M.

SITUATIONS OPEN—Continued.

TRAVELLER.—Wanted, a gentleman to represent an old-established Drug house; must have experience and connection amongst medical men, &c., in the country. Address, B. C., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LABORATORY.—Wanted an experienced man, well trained in the methods of a Pharmaceutical Laboratory, to prepare Extracts, Infusions, Ointments, and all other Galenical preparations. Address, "Zeta," c/o Messrs. Street, 30 Cornhill, E.C.

WANTED, an energetic Junior Assistant, aged about 21, for Light Retail and Dispensing business; state age, salary required indoors, and give references, also enclose carte (to be returned). Owles & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Great Yarmouth.

WANTED, at once, an outdoor Dispenser to a surgeon; one desirous of a permanency preferred; hours short, and work easy; good references as to honesty and sobriety required; state salary required. Address, Dr. Jones, 19 Trinity Road, Weymouth.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant of good appearance and address; aged about 30, as Branch Manager (outdoors), for good Middle-class and Dispensing. Recent references, and enclose carte to "Viola," care of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Hanover Street, Liverpool.

WANTED, energetic and obliging Assistant (qualified) for small Mixed Country Business; abstainer, and one used to Agricultural district preferred. Apply, stating age, salary, references, and sending photo (which shall be returned), to C, c/o Sage, Chemist, Frome.

BY end of February; Junior Assistant in a good-class country trade; two Assistants kept; one who has just completed his apprenticeship not objected to. Apply, with full particulars (c.d.v. if convenient) to John Meredith, Chemist and Wine Merchant, Brecon.

LEEDS.—Junior Assistant wanted; state age, height, and salary desired, also recent reference; enclose photo, which will be returned: the situation is with apartments and board, or an outdoor salary would be paid if desired. Apply, Reinhardt & Sons, 76 Briggate, Leeds.

AN Assistant, with Minor qualification; about 24 years of age; to live outdoors; dinner and tea provided; salary 35s per week to commence with. Apply personally, if possible, or enclose carte (to be returned) to The Manager, Drug Department, Portsmouth & Southsea Army & Navy Stores.

TRAVELLER wanted, with good connection amongst Chemists, Grocers, Stores, &c., for cheap lines in popular medicines and sundries; liberal commission to gentleman who can influence trade. State ground covered to "Sundries," Messrs. Deacon's Advertisement Offices, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

A GOOD Assistant, about 22; indoors; must be neat and energetic; weekly half-holiday. Apply, stating references, usual particulars, and enclosing photo. to Edmund Jones (formerly with John Bell & Co., London), Chemist, Hanley, Staffs. Apprentice also required, premium moderate.

WANTED a sober, honest, energetic married Assistant of good moral character; accustomed to general business, and able to Prescribe and Extract Teeth; he will be required to live on the premises. Give fullest particulars, references, and salary required, to A. B., Portico Library, Manchester.

FOR the East.—First-class Assistant, qualified, with good all-round experience, capable of performing simple analyses and experienced in aërated-water making, for vacancy in large pharmacy in the East; liberal terms for a suitable man. By letter only, to Dakin Bros., 87a Leadenhall Street.

ASSISTANT, qualified preferred, for the Dispensing Counter in good class business; three assistants and apprentice kept. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, age, height, salary required indoor, when disengaged, and, if possible, please send carte (to be returned). Address, Baker & Wright, Chelmsford.

TWO Assistants required (outdoors) in the Drug Department of Harrod's Stores (Limited)—one for Counter, used to first-class trade, the other to assist in Laboratory: hours of business, 8 to 7 Saturdays 9. Apply personally, if possible, to the Chemist, Harrod's Stores (Limited), 101, &c., Brompton Road, S.W.

TRAVELLER, can bear of good commission from established house, with some connection to sell Essences used by Mineral Water Makers: South and South-east ground; must have experience and have called on the trade. Apply, "Essential," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT (indoors), aged about 30, for a Branch Retail, Dispensing, Prescribing, and Tooth-extracting; must be reliable, and sober habits; good references; preference given to one seeking a permanency. Full particulars, stating salary, &c. (personal preferred), to E. Harley & Co., 262 Mare Street, Hackney, London, N.E.

IMPROVER or Junior wanted immediately for a good-class Light Town Retail; wages about £15 to £20 (indoors), according to experience; to save time please state the fullest particulars, whether accustomed to serve, if abstainer, and salary expected; photos returned if sent. Chandler, 58 High Street, Ramsgate.

REQUIRED immediately, a qualified Assistant, aged from 21 to 26; one who has had good general experience preferred. Enclose photo, with full particulars, to Bird & Storey, 42 Castle Street, Oxford Street, W.

QUALIFIED Junior Assistant, by February 10, accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing; aged 21-25; knowledge of photography preferred, but not essential; salary required. Full particulars, and carte, if convenient, to Cave, Dispensing and Photographic Chemist, Southport.

IMMEDIATELY.—A competent Junior, of good address, for Prescribing and Retail Business in S.E district; outdoor; state age, height, particulars of experience, salary required, references, and photo. Apply to "Euc." Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent and trustworthy Assistant, of good address, and about 30 years of age, in a Surgeon's Retail; must have a thorough knowledge of retail, and one who can visit and attend Midwifery preferred; qualified, and good references required. Apply, with full particulars, No. 549 Commercial Road, E.

WANTED, an outdoor Assistant; a good opening for a proved man seeking a permanency; must be able to produce satisfactory time-references of experience in first-class businesses; aged about 27 preferred; full particulars in the first instance would oblige. "Beta," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street E.C.

FIRST-CLASS Agents required in America, the British Colonies, and for some districts in Great Britain, for sale of "Norse Sea Cream," the perfection of Cod Liver Oil; absolutely pure; high commendations. Also for pure Olive Oils and finest Italian Castor Oil. Sole consignee, Clement Dix, Midland Buildings, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED Assistant required; ultimately Manager if competent; under 30; with several years good record; for Midland business on Store Lines, where energy and trustworthiness will be appreciated. State age, references, and salary required outdoors, to "Trustworthy," care of C. Mitchell & Co., Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

BRANCH Manager (indoors); qualified: well up in Dispensing, and have a knowledge of Prescribing; permanency for a good man; state age, height, references, and salary required, with carte. Also an Indoor Assistant, qualified or unqualified; applications not answered in three days, declined. Robert Roe, 97 Green Lane, Stoneycroft, Liverpool.

ENERGETIC Assistant, about 23, to take charge of branch in a Lincolnshire market town; mixed trade, Light Retail; unqualified man treated with if otherwise competent; indoors; no Sunday duty; photo (to be returned) and usual particulars, stating salary and when disengaged. "Ferrum," Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, 50 Southwark Street, London.

WANTED, for the 1st of April, Improver, for a high-class International Pharmacy; good opportunity for learning French and German dispensing and languages; salary, first three months, 75 francs per month, afterwards 100 francs; engagement for one year. Apply, stating full particulars, and enclosing photo if possible, to Grande Pharmacie Finck, Geneva, Switzerland.

W. H. HAYWOOD, A.P.S., Chemist, Birkenhead, requires active, willing Junior (good Improver not objected to) for middle-class Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing, and well recommended; arrangements could be made with one requiring time for study and attending classes. Applicants please state age, height, references, when disengaged, salary (indoors), and other particulars.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

Please note that advertisements under this heading must be received at the office not later than 5 p.m. on Thursdays.

ASSISTANT (23); abstainer. Robert Crosdale, Mitchell Street, Oldham.

LOCUM or Temporary; aged 30; abstainer; disengaged. X., 4 Lancing Road, Ealing.

JUNIOR, unqualified; part-time or easy hours. Roberts, 13 Arthur Street, Gloucester.

JUNIOR (21); good-class business; abstainer. Gillam, 46 High Street, Maldon, Essex.

ASSISTANT, 21; disengaged; five years' good experience. Fletcher, Bridge Street, Whitby.

AS Manager; qualified; married; good references. X., Bambridge, Chemist, East Dereham.

LOCUM-TENENS, aged 25; good Extractor; disengaged. 2 Horton Street, Lewisham, E.C.

GOOD, old-established Mixed Drug Business for immediate disposal, in a busy thoroughfare; anyone wanting a bargain this is a sound investment; under the circumstances will accept £125, stock and fixtures worth double; splendid opportunity for pushing man who could devote personal attention; no agents. "Salicine," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

PARTNERSHIPS.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

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TO Chemists or others.—To be Let, at an exceptionally low rental, an excellent corner Shop in a high-class neighbourhood (Tulse Hill), for several years occupied as Chemist's; would suit any other trade. For full particulars, apply to Messrs. Herring, Son & Daw, 62 Coleman Street, E.C., and Brixton Hill, S.W.

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WANTED, an Apprentice in a first-class country business; Light Retail, Dispensing, and Farming; references exchanged. Herman French, 148 High Street, Chatham.

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WANTED, Junior or Improver; aged 18 to 20; indoors; Light Retail and Dispensing. Apply, with usual particulars, to Walker, Hereford.

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WANTED, Qualified Assistant; indoors; age about 25. Apply, giving salary required and full particulars, to Berridge, Chemist, Leicester.

WANTED, two Junior Wet Countermen. Apply, stating experience, salary required, &c., to R. Sumner & Co., 50A Lord Street, Liverpool.

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WANTED, at once, Improver, aged 18 to 19, for a good-class Country business, with some light agricultural trade; hours easy. Address, with full particulars, Hobson Key, Chemist, Monmouth.

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See page 14 (bottom folio)

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"PEPSALIA" substituted for ordinary Table Salt (which it closely resembles in taste and appearance), in similar quantities, digests the food with which it is eaten with ease and certainty. Please note that the present price of Pepsalia is 1/- size 9/6 per dozen net, 105/- per gross net; 2/- size 19/ per dozen net, 210/- per gross net; 5/- size 47/6 per dozen net, 525/- per gross net.

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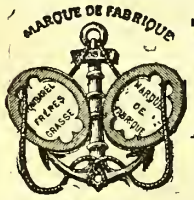

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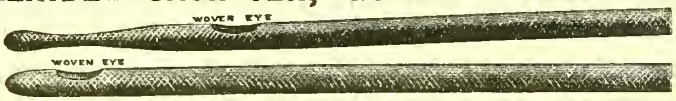

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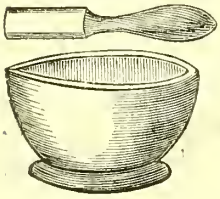

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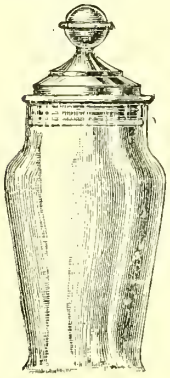

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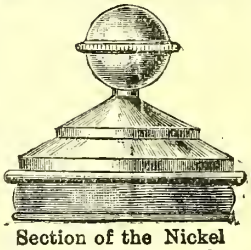

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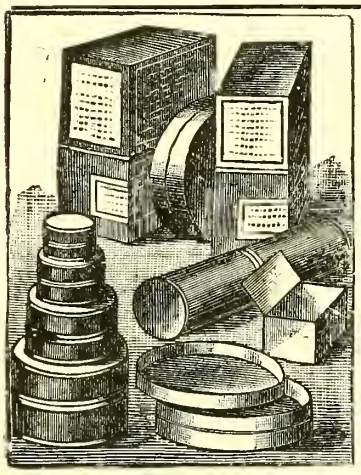
C. MELIN, [2]

37 CRUTCHED FRIARS, MARK LANE, E.C.



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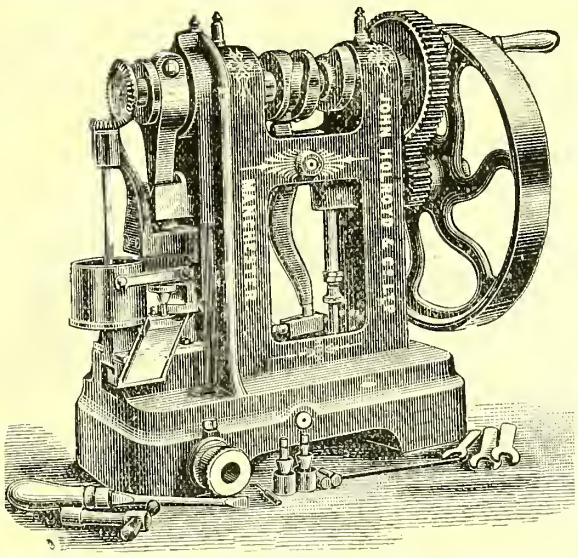

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Write for particulars and prices. [3]

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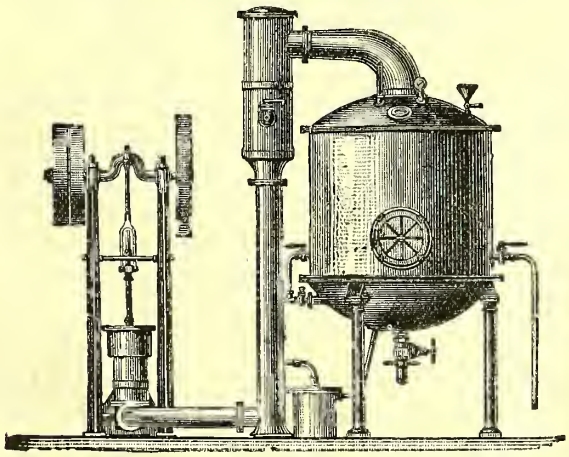

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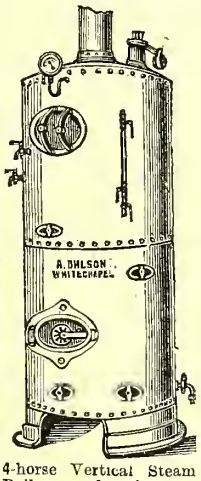

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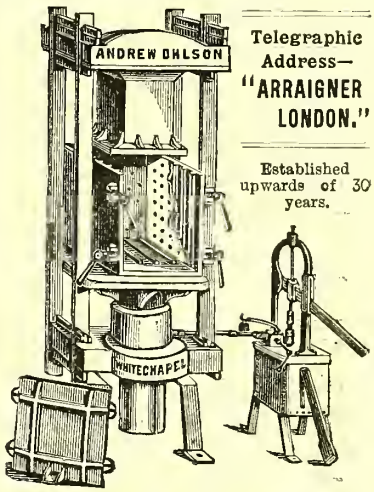

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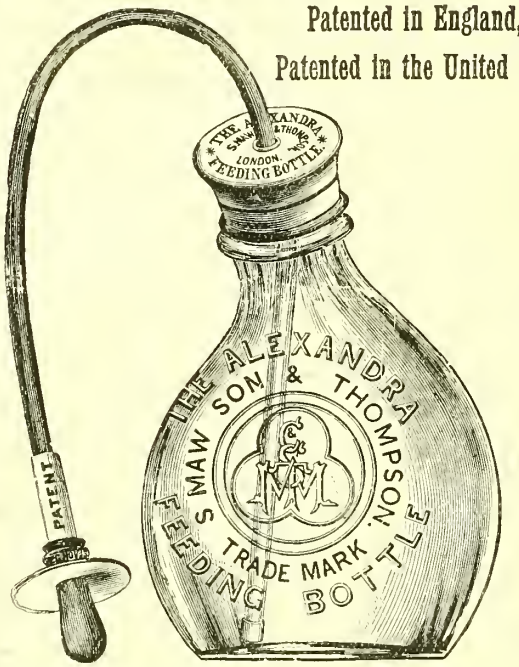

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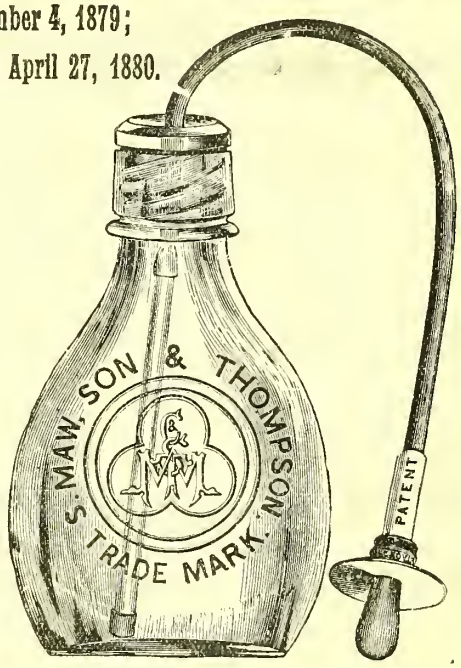

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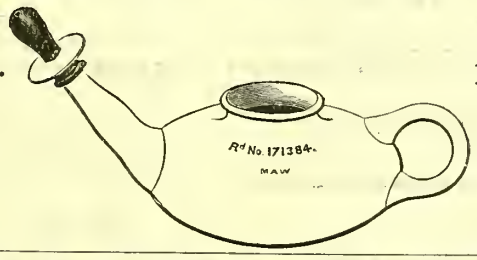

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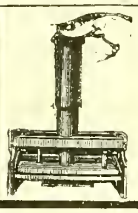

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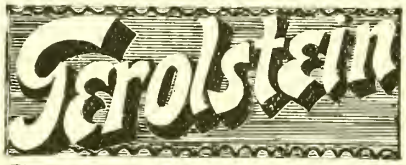

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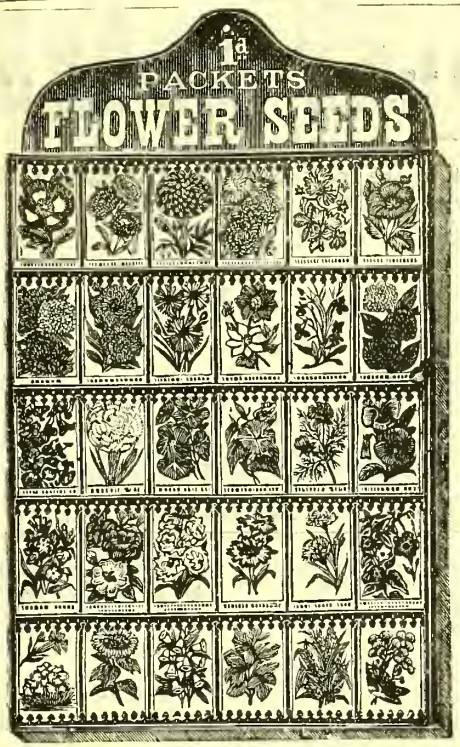

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